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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

Senator Fessenden Favors Impeachment.

The President Rejoiced at the Result in California.

Change to be Made in the Cabinet.

General Grant Not to be Removed.

National Union Johnson Camp.

An Order from the President.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 6, 1867.

Fessenden in Favor of Impeachment.

The *Star* says it has a private letter from Maine, in which it has every reason to place confidence, stating that Senator Fessenden declares himself in favor of the impeachment of the President.

The President Overjoyed.

A number of Californians, headed by Montgomery Blair, waited on the President to-day, and handed him a dispatch from the Democratic State Committee of California, stating that the Democrats had carried the Legislature, elected their Governor, and two out of the three Congressmen. They then congratulated the President on the victory, and in turn were thanked by him for the news, which he regarded, he said, as but the beginning of the reaction. After a few minutes spent in general conversation, the Californians and Mr. Blair retired. The President appeared overjoyed at the news.

Change in the Cabinet.

The *Intelligencer* this morning reiterates its declaration that Mr. Johnson is about to change his Cabinet, while denying the statement that General Grant is to be among the number removed. It may be added to this that the impression is general in administration circles that Reverdy Johnson can be Secretary of State at any time he may indicate his willingness to accept that position.

New Organization.

The administration evening paper here says that the National Union Johnson Camp No. 1, of the District of Columbia, was instituted last evening. The officers elected were duly installed in their respective positions. "The organization," it says, "commences under the most favorable auspices, and promises to be a powerful auxiliary in attaining the great end sought of the re-election of Andrew Johnson to the Presidency." But thirteen members, however, were present at the meeting.

Annual Examination.

The annual examination for admission into the Naval Academy as acting midshipmen and cadet engineers, will begin on September 30th, when a sufficient number to fill vacancies will be received.

Executive Order.

The President has issued the following order:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, September 4, 1867.

The heads of the several Departments of the Government are instructed to furnish each person holding an appointment in their respective departments with an official copy of the proclamation of the President bearing date the 3d inst., with directions strictly to observe the requirements for an earnest support of the Constitution of the United States, and a faithful execution of the laws which have been made in pursuance thereof.

[Signed] ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, September 6, 1867.

A NEW POLITICAL SOCIETY.

A political organization styled the Grand Encampment of the United States and National Union Johnson men, held a meeting this evening. The proceeding were conducted in secret. It is understood to be a branch of other similar associations elsewhere.

NO CHANGE IN THE WAR OFFICE.

The *Intelligencer* also says the rumor of a change in the War Department is wholly unfounded in truth, but we cannot but give credence to a report that Cabinet changes are eminent.

GENERAL GRANT AND THE PRESIDENT.

The *Intelligencer* is authorized to say the account of the alleged interview between the President and General Grant, in which the latter is represented to have spoken and conducted himself in a manner in the highest degree reprehensible, is a fabrication from beginning to end. General Grant did not say to the President he considered his opposition to the Constitutional Amendments treachery to the country, as it prevented the admission of the enemies of the Government in form of foreign States to representation in Congress. The assertion that during the interview referred to the rupture between the President and General Grant become irreconcilable is equally without foundation, as is also another to the effect that the latter expressed himself dissatisfied with the evident animus of that document, meaning the recent proclamation issued by the President.

YELLOW FEVER IN PENSACOLA.

A letter from the Mayor of Pensacola, dated August 29, says: The yellow fever broke out about three weeks since, and there have been up to this time about 250 cases. It was not generally malignant in type, though it seems to become more so, as the season advances. The presence of many unacclimated persons among us, and the poverty of our people generally, is causing much suffering.

CARD FROM SECRETARY M'CULLOCH.

The Secretary of the Treasury has addressed the following letter to the Washington agent of the Associated Press:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, September 6.

SIR:—In the statement of the public debt on the 1st, there was a clerical error in the amount of debt bearing currency interest in the three year compound interest notes, by not deducting the amount that had matured, $12,672,709, from the total amount then outstanding, viz: $91,512,321, which should have been 78,899,600. The total amount outstanding on the 1st of August, matured and not matured, was $114,857,800. Of this amount there was redeemed during August $23,345,520, leaving the total outstanding September 1 $91,512,280. This correction leaves the debt outstanding less cash in Treasury, $2,402,783,365 05, instead of $2,505,456,095 05.

Very respectfully,

[Signed] H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

GRANT AND SICKLES.

Maj. Gen. Sickles's recent report to Gen. Grant contains the letters of instruction to the latter: "Follow the course of action indicated by you as right, and regard my dispatch of the 13th as entirely withdrawn." The report does not give the dispatch in question, but it is ascertained to be as follows:

WASHINGTON, August 13, 1867.

To Major General Sickles, Charleston:

Paragraph 2, General Order No. 10, current series, must not be construed to bar the action of a United States Court. The authority conferred on District commanders does not extend in any respect over the acts of the courts of the United States.

[Signed] U. S. GRANT, General.

His instruction withdrawn by General Grant was agreed upon in the Cabinet.

DINNER TO SICKLES.

A private dispatch from Charleston, received in Washington, says the staff and other officers of General Sickles's command gave to him a dinner, served in fine style at the Mills House, this evening. General Canby and staff were invited guests. The best of feeling prevailed, and the following sentiment was offered: "Our departing guest, the retiring commander, carrying with him our affectionate attachment, thoroughly earned; may a prosperous voyage bear him where welcomes await him as cordial as our adieus are regretful." To this General Sickles responded in a short speech.

INDIANA.

Preparations at Terre Haute for the State Fair.

TERRA HAUTE, September 6.—The approaching State Fair promises to be the greatest success of anything of the kind held in the West for many years. The State Board of Agriculture have arranged with the celebrated balloon manager, John M. Kinney, for a series of grand balloon ascensions, comprising a series of topical ascensions, a balloon race and a balloon wedding, also grand display of fire works each evening of the fair.

Secretary A. J. Holmes and Superintendent John B. Sullivan have been on the grounds to-day, and sold $2,500 worth of berths and eating stands. The City Council have just appropriated $3,000 to aid in fitting up the grounds in the best style. The mile time track will be completed this week, and the amphitheater adjoining the track, capable of seating 2,000 people, is also approaching completion.

Governor Helm Dangerously Ill.

LOUISVILLE, September 6.—Governor Helm continues in a very critical condition. No hopes of his recovery are now entertained.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1867. NO. 310.

AMNESTY.

Proclamation to be Issued Next Week.

List of Persons Excluded.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, September 6, 1867.

The cabinet, to-day, had under consideration the amnesty proclamation, and while it was decided not to issue it till next week, important official action resulted. After considerable debate it was decided to exclude the following persons from the benefit of pardon and amnesty.

First, All who are or shall have been pretended diplomatic officers or otherwise domestic or foreign agents of the pretended rebel government.

Second, All who have been engaged in the conspiracy to assassinate the President and Cabinet.

Third. All who have been indicted by United States Courts.

Fourth, All who have been military or naval officers of the rebel government above the rank of Brigadier General in the army, or Captain in the navy.

Fifth, All who have engaged in any way in treating otherwise than as prisoners of war persons found in the United States service as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

The proclamation will be issued on Monday, granting amnesty to all who participated in the rebellion, excepting those who come under the above enumerated exclusions. It will be noticed that it has been but little restricted from the classes telegraphed you a day or two since, and pardons as it now stands Alexander H. Stephens and all who left the Senate and House of Congress to aid the rebellion, except such as were afterwards diplomatic agents abroad, like Slidell and Mason. But one higher grade in the rebel army and navy is, however, granted amnesty above the proclamation of 1865.

LIMA, OHIO.

Republican Meeting--Speeches by General Hayes, Hon. G. W. Julian, of Ind., and Hon. M. B. Walker.--The Political Skies Brightening.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, O., September 6, 1867.

The Republican meeting at this place to-day was an entire success, notwithstanding the rain, which began falling about the p. m., greatly interfering with the arrangements made. Hon. Frederick Hassaureck, who spoke at Wapakonetta on Thursday, arrived in Lima the same evening, and the rain of this morning preventing an out door speech, an impromptu meeting was organized at the Court House at ten o'clock, to hear the eloquent speaker. For an hour and a half he addressed his German fellow-citizens, and others in the English language. His speech was earnest, able and eloquent, and gave general satisfaction.

The rain preventing the holding of the mass meeting in the grove, for which preparations had been made, Ashton's Hall was secured, and by one P. M., that commodious room was packed to suffocation—standing room only being found—a few minutes after the doors opened, and many desirous of attending the meeting failed to gain admission. Gen. Hayes being the first speaker, was introduced by A. N. Smith, Esq., and held the large audience by the force of his argument, notwithstanding the fact that the crowding of so many people in so small a compass rendered the room intolerably hot and unpleasant. Gen. Hayes's speech was well received, and will tell in its effects upon the canvass. He was loudly applauded at frequent intervals through his entire remarks.

He was followed by Hon G. W. Julian, of Indiana, and Hon. M. B. Walker, of Findley. This evening the latter gentlemen will again address our citizens. This meeting was considerably larger than that of other speakers when the Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton spoke here early in August. The political skies are brightening in the Northwest, where Democratic majorities were formerly fashionable, and the Republicans are jubilant over their prospects in this section this fall.

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Union Meeting--A Telling Speech made by Hon. Columbus Delano.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MARION, O., September 6, 1867.

Owing to the rain, the Union meeting here to-day was not so largely attended as was expected, but the Court House was filled with an intelligent and attentive audience. Hon. Columbus Delano spoke, and it was admitted that his speech was one of the best that was ever delivered in this place. He commenced by giving a history of the Democratic party, and the part its leaders took in the late rebellion. The administration of James Buchanan received due attention, and the fact that Black, ex-President Buchanan's chief advisor, was now the friend and advisor of Andrew Johnson, was duly impressed upon the people. Mr. Delano's exposure of the repudiation policy of the Democratic party was complete and unanswerable, and his arguments in favor of manhood suffrage were convincing. The speaker warned the people that our Government was now in great danger—as great as at any time during the war. Andrew Johnson was now, body and soul, with the late rebels, turning out of office every truly loyal man.

Mr. Delano's speech was listened to with great interest, and elicited rounds of applause.

John L. Sheridan addresses an audience at the Court House this evening.

MT. VERNON, O.

Match Game of Base Ball.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MT. VERNON, O., September 6, 1867.

Over one thousand persons of both sexes were at the Fair Grounds in this city to-day, to witness a match game of base ball between the Mechanics, of Mt. Vernon, and the Independents, of Mansfield. The weather was cloudy, cool and delightful. The result was the defeat of the Mechanics, of Mt. Vernon, by a score of fifty-five to twenty-six. The police regulations were excellent, and good order and good feeling were the rule throughout.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 6, 1867.

RIOT IN MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

A Montgomery special of the 5th, says: Williams and Holmes, the colored conservative orators from Tennessee, spoke this evening in front of Montgomery Hall. Williams denounced the leagues, and was frequently interrupted by the blacks. Several colored speakers followed Williams, all advocating harmony between the races. At the conclusion the negro leagues mobbed Williams. He was rescued by the citizens and Federal officers and carried into the hotel. A company of cavalry was on hand as a precautionary measure.

MERCANTILE MUTUAL EXPRESS CO. SOLVENT.

An elaborate opinion was yesterday delivered by Justice Barnard, denying a motion for an injunction and the appointment of a Receiver to wind up the affairs of the Merchants' Union Express Company. The Court finds the Merchants' Union Company solvent, owing no debts, and several hundred thousand dollars in the treasury.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society yesterday, ten auxilliaries were recognized, of which three are in Kentucky, two in Nebraska, and one in each of the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, Alabama, Texas and Arkansas.

BOND ROBBERY.

McClelsh, Rives & Co., of Baltimore, have had a tin box containing $33,000 in bonds, notes, railway securities, &c., stolen from the Franklin Bank of Baltimore. Many of the bonds and securities were of depreciated value.

RIOT IN CANADA.

A special from Montreal reports a serious riot among the Irish at Griffintown. A great many were wounded and three so severely beaten that it is not certain whether they are dead or alive.

DEFALCATION.

The *Express* says rumors are current that an officer of a National bank up the Hudson river has run away with a large amount of money belonging to the institution, and the bank failed. There was another report that a National bank in Williamsburg was in trouble. These rumors did not create much sensation.

NEW ORLEANS PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A New Orleans dispatch says many families have decided not to send their children to the public schools this winter, in case they have to associate with blacks.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Views of Sumner, Wilson and Butler.

What They Say of the President and of the Finances.

Their Estimate of General Grant and Other Officers.

The Duty of Congress and the Promises of the Future.

Senator Sumner.

(From the Boston Advertiser, September 4.)

BOSTON, Friday, August 30, 1867.

I have just visited Senator Sumner and have had a long talk with him on politics and the men of the hour. One of my first visits to Mr. Sumner at his Boston house, was made in the company of John Brown, to whom I introduced him. He lay on his bed, still suffering acute pains and utterly prostrated from the effects of the blows of Brooks. John Brown had just come from Kansas, where two of his sons lay buried in bloody shrouds—victims, in their early manhood, to the same savage power which had stricken down the Senator. The old man asked to see the cost which Mr. Sumner had worn when the attack on him was made. He rose, walked feebly across the room, took it from a wardrobe and handed it to John Brown. And then I saw a historical picture which I would not willingly forget. The Senator, half bent over, supporting himself as he stood by holding on to the bed post—John Brown holding up the bloody coat in his left hand, looked at it with compressed lips and austere brow, it looked only what one can see to-day—the aureola around the old man's head, the Senator triumphant and still foremost in the good fight, the love for whom they suffered, now true and a citizen—to start up in the background in order to translate it into a visible prophecy of the future of our America.

But I must not dwell on the many memories that I have of the Senator's home. Naturally, the first subject introduced was

The Removal of Stanton.

"Stanton's removal at this time," said Mr. Sumner, "is a national calamity. Of course, the rebels everywhere are encouraged. They see that the President is with them, and this makes them hard-hearted and stiff-necked. You can not measure the extent of this evil influence. It is a terrible blow at reconstruction. And yet I am confident that reconstruction on just principles will prevail in the end. But its trials are increased. It is sad enough to think of so great a transition ought to be made under favoring circumstances instead of adverse. To carry it over the transition period with permanent advantage to all the parties to it, the President and all officers, military and civil, should be friendly and congenial. But we shall succeed in spite of every impediment."

"Stanton," I observed, "does not seem to have made many personal friends; and he somebody seems to be angry at the overthrow of the Secretary, rather than the man."

"Stanton," resumed the Senator, "has not the element of personal popularity. He never cultivated the amenities. He is often impatient, cold, and even harsh and antagonistic. But he is always a patriot. His fidelity has been constant, down to the last. And he has added, handing it to me, "is a letter from a gentleman in Washington, who saw him often in his last official duties," and calls him 'one of the purest and best men.' It will stand by the judgment of history. Personally, he must be glad to be relieved. But the office needed him still. Of any person call to fill the vacancy found—a few minutes after the doors opened, and many desirous of attending the meeting failed to gain admission. Gen. Hayes being the first speaker, was introduced by A. N. Smith, Esq., and held the large audience by the force of his argument, notwithstanding the fact that the crowding of so many people in so small a compass rendered the room intolerably hot and unpleasant. Gen. Hayes's speech was well received, and will tell in its effects upon the canvass. He was loudly applauded at frequent intervals through his entire remarks.

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NEW ORLEANS PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A New Orleans dispatch says many families have decided not to send their children to the public schools this winter, in case they have to associate with blacks. Some of the most wrong-headed are agreeable and excellent in other respects. It is hard to account for the ways of some of them, especially of some of the new recruits, Edmunds, of Vermont, for instance, coming from that earnest and determined State, is a peculiar style of obstructiveness and technicality. So, also, is Conklin, coming from Central New York, and being still a young man of admirable talents and with a great future, if he does not get ship-wrecked at the beginning. Patterson, of New Hampshire, and Fessenden, of New Jersey, have good sentiments and give you the impression of personal purity; but it is strange that they do not see that something more is needed in dealing with these rebels and their present chief—Johnson. Of all these, Fessenden is the Captain, so at least it seems to me."

Senator Fessenden.

"Now, Senator," I remarked here, "I would like to have your photograph of Mr. Fessenden. I see Mr. Phillips calls him a 'dyspeptic Scotch terrier.' But I will not repeat what you say unless you leave me free to report what I please of this conversation. However, I would like to know more about him, whether I ever use it or not."

Mr. Sumner said: "I do not know whether to answer or not. For several years he has been very unkind to me—unaccountably so. I cannot comprehend it. Sometimes it has seemed to me akin to insanity. It is said by his friends to be chronic dys-pepsia. I never alluded to him in debate except with respect. He has been always against my ideas; but why should he contend personally? I cannot explain it. When in 1862 I insisted that Congress had jurisdiction over the rebel States, he made haste to announce that I 'stood alone.' Very well, I have company enough now. And so, when I insisted that we must confer the suffrage upon colored persons in the rebel States by act of Congress, there seemed to be no limit to his bad feelings. All these years have come hard to him. While the slave masters lodged in the Senate they were willing enough to attack me. But all of them together never wounded me as did this solitary one from New England. Such conduct from one so conspicuous was an evil example in the Senate."

"What order of talent has Mr. Fessenden?" "His peculiar talent," replied Mr. Sumner, "is controversial. His *forte* is personality. He runs to personalities as a duck to water—if not in language, then in manner and tone. He is nothing if not personal. Until he gets heated he is dull. He always quarreled with everybody over the appropriation bills which he conducted. The dispensation was a prolonged jar. John Sherman in the same place is always amiable—often opposes your motion, but without discourtesy. Fessenden comes into a debate on the Missouri enters the Mississippi, and discolors it with temper filled and surcharged with sediment. But he has not the volume of the great river. He is of a much finer fibre than Mr. Grimes, who is remarkable for fastidiousness in prejudice and talent for combativeness. His words are more select and his sentences better. He is accurate in speech and logical in form. As a lawyer he is at the head of the order. There is nothing of the jurist in his attainments or his nature. From his position he has exercised much influence in the Senate, going from time to time, beginning has been a drag on reconstruction. He has always seemed to have a soft side for Andrew Johnson. In his report on reconstruction is excellent—it is the best thing that has come from it contains no personality. He and the late Judge Collamer were good friends, and sat side by side. but on one occasion he flashed upon the Judge as upon everybody else. The occasion passage was suppressed in the *Globe*. You are right in your curiosity about Fessenden, for his situation now is peculiar. He is the head of the Republican party in Congress, and if he call himself a Republican takes the side of the President, it will be Mr. Fessenden."

Secretary Seward.

Of the Secretary of State, Mr. Sumner said: "I like Mr. Seward personally. He is always genial, flowing and sometimes interesting. His great fault was that he never understood the rebellion, or how it was to be encountered. It would seem as if he had not yet found out. I doubt if he will in this world."

Mr. Sumner spoke long and pleasantly about literary matters. Had I remembered to remark only, as it refers to Carlyle's "Niagara." "Carlyle," he said, "seems to have changed from an evangelist into a vicegerent of the devil."

GENERAL BUTLER

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1867.

On Saturday I took a trip to Gloucester to see Gen. Butler in his "Tent on the Beach." After a walk around the General's seaboard estate—which covers some fifty acres—we talked about public affairs. Butler, like Grant, is a great smoker, but, unlike him, he talks as he smokes, and as he smoked and talked, I wrote the most of what I have to say in the outer sanctum. The conversation, of course, soon turned on political subjects, and I asked him his views of the present situation.

President Johnson.

I asked what his interpretation was of the action of General Grant in taking Stanton's place.

Mr. Sumner said it was difficult to explain. "If there is any secret history of it he might know on it, I do not know it. There can be no military obligation on a General to assume a civil office. Grant might have refused and thrilled the country to the confusion of the President and the rebels. So, at least, it seems to me. Such a refusal would have been notice that a patriot like Stanton should not be struck through him, and would have helped to make the Presidential power less. It would have been notice also to the rebels that they could have no hope through him. I confess this is what I mind long for. Now is the time for us to look out for our country. Every Presidential order signed by Grant is an encouragement to the old rebel spirit. But, while at the War Department, Grant is in certain sense what Lord Derby called himself the other day—a stop gap.' He at least prevents a rebel from being thrust into the office. Stanton had had confidence in him always; although Grant is so habitually reserved and taciturn that it is difficult to know his real position."

Grant as a Candidate.

"Do you think," I asked, "that Gen. Grant is aiming for the Presidency?"

"I do not know," replied the Senator. "There are things that look that way. His friend, Mr. Washburne, who has just returned from Europe, I understand, speaks of him as a candidate. This is not like Grant, who is a thoroughly modest gentleman. Wellington, whom he resembles in some respects, was older and more experienced when he entered civil life, and it is well known that he was offered first. But the great difficulty in his position is that we are left in harrowing uncertainty with regard to his opinions. We can say that, as President, he would give to the freedmen, during the coming year, and through the process of reconstruction, that kindly and sympathetic support which they need. Can we afford to be in any uncertainty on this point? I have from the beginning, been insisting on an 'irreversible guarantee.' Our next President must be in himself an 'irreversible guarantee.' Is Grant such? I wish I knew. Personally, I like him. In conversation he is neat and precise, with clean cut ideas and words. I enjoyed much what he said to me about Sheridan. I said: Is Sheridan a great soldier or a great civilian officer? He replied promptly and with very suggestive emphasis, 'A great General.' It must have cost him a pang to sign the order removing the officer he admired and loved so much."

President Johnson.

Mr. Sumner then spoke of President Johnson: "With a person," he said, "of ordinary sense and a heart, reconstruction would be easy. The difficulty is perverse, pitiable and brutal. His talent, such as it is, comes from pugnacity, or as the phrenologists have it, combativeness. When aroused against Jeff. Davis in the Senate, he was on the right side and his intemperance to his arguments additional force. We all sympathised with him then. We did not know how foolish and shallow he was, nor did we see his prejudices. Little did we think of the evil he would do! I have often said that no man in history has ever done so much evil to his country in the same time. Of course he is a usurper and a tyrant. The wonder is Congress did not act accordingly long ago. It will read badly enough hereafter that Congress did not put him at once in a straight-jacket. His crime is shared by Congress. But I am blameless. I have protested and insisted. To me the cause for proceeding was always clear as noon."

Congress and Impeachment.

"What were the true reasons, in your opinion, for the hesitancy of Congress?"

"Congress," replied the Senator, "has hesitated on every important point and at every important stage of its recent history. It hesitated about emancipation; it hesitated to assume jurisdiction over the rebel States; it hesitated to put arms in the hands of the blacks; and it hesitated to confer the suffrage upon the same colored citizens. And so it has hesitated in its duty toward the President. Of course the country loses by this. Business, commerce, manufactures, everything suffer. It is futile to expect specie payments and financial prosperity until reconstruction is established and society at the South assumes a condition of permanent security. I have preached all this over and over. But at last Congress has done its duty. I have never doubted that the President would be impeached. I do not say what judgment I should pronounce, as a Senator, if he were before us; but I have always felt it proper to declare what I thought of him and my sense of the duty of proceeding against him. Some good men have been befogged on the law. Only a little study is needed to clear them up. Let them read Story and Bishop. As a general rule impeachment is a political proceeding for political misconduct. There are persons who think that impeachment would convulse the country. Such talk reminded me of what Charles James Fox said to Napoleon when Napoleon said that the English Ministry had employed assassins against him—'Clear your head of that nonsense.' There is but one thing the country cannot stand, and that is misrule, which is precisely what we have now. But I am not making a speech—you have led me far enough."

"What has influenced Congress?" I asked.

"I can answer," said Mr. Sumner, "for the Senate rather than the House. In the House the most intelligent members have been for impeachment. In the Senate the subject has been considered only indecently. There are some there who thought it 'indecent' to speak plainly of the President; but most of these belonged to his friends, or at least visited him and asked him for offices. Of course such persons were naturally against any proceedings, and cultivated silence. I do not like to speak of any of my associates there except most kindly. Some of the most wrong-headed are agreeable and excellent in other respects. It is hard to account for the ways of some of them, especially of some of the new recruits, Edmunds, of Vermont, for instance, coming from that earnest and determined State, is a peculiar style of obstructiveness and technicality. So, also, is Conklin, coming from Central New York, and being still a young man of admirable talents and with a great future, if he does not get ship-wrecked at the beginning. Patterson, of New Hampshire, and Fessenden, of New Jersey, have good sentiments and give you the impression of personal purity; but it is strange that they do not see that something more is needed in dealing with these rebels and their present chief—Johnson. Of all these, Fessenden is the Captain, so at least it seems to me."

Senator Fessenden.

"Now, Senator," I remarked here, "I would like to have your photograph of Mr. Fessenden. I see Mr. Phillips calls him a 'dyspeptic Scotch terrier.' But I will not repeat what you say unless you leave me free to report what I please of this conversation. However, I would like to know more about him, whether I ever use it or not."

Mr. Sumner said: "I do not know whether to answer or not. For several years he has been very unkind to me—unaccountably so. I cannot comprehend it. Sometimes it has seemed to me akin to insanity. It is said by his friends to be chronic dys-pepsia. I never alluded to him in debate except with respect. He has been always against my ideas; but why should he contend personally? I cannot explain it. When in 1862 I insisted that Congress had jurisdiction over the rebel States, he made haste to announce that I 'stood alone.' Very well, I have company enough now. And so, when I insisted that we must confer the suffrage upon colored persons in the rebel States by act of Congress, there seemed to be no limit to his bad feelings. All these years have come hard to him. While the slave masters lodged in the Senate they were willing enough to attack me. But all of them together never wounded me as did this solitary one from New England. Such conduct from one so conspicuous was an evil example in the Senate."

"What order of talent has Mr. Fessenden?" "His peculiar talent," replied Mr. Sumner, "is controversial. His *forte* is personality. He runs to personalities as a duck to water—if not in language, then in manner and tone. He is nothing if not personal. Until he gets heated he is dull. He always quarreled with everybody over the appropriation bills which he conducted. The dispensation was a prolonged jar. John Sherman in the same place is always amiable—often opposes your motion, but without discourtesy. Fessenden comes into a debate on the Missouri enters the Mississippi, and discolors it with temper filled and surcharged with sediment. But he has not the volume of the great river. He is of a much finer fibre than Mr. Grimes, who is remarkable for fastidiousness in prejudice and talent for combativeness. His words are more select and his sentences better. He is accurate in speech and logical in form. As a lawyer he is at the head of the order. There is nothing of the jurist in his attainments or his nature. From his position he has exercised much influence in the Senate, going from time to time, beginning has been a drag on reconstruction. He has always seemed to have a soft side for Andrew Johnson. In his report on reconstruction is excellent—it is the best thing that has come from it contains no personality. He and the late Judge Collamer were good friends, and sat side by side. but on one occasion he flashed upon the Judge as upon everybody else. The occasion passage was suppressed in the *Globe*. You are right in your curiosity about Fessenden, for his situation now is peculiar. He is the head of the Republican party in Congress, and if he call himself a Republican takes the side of the President, it will be Mr. Fessenden."

Secretary Seward.

Of the Secretary of State, Mr. Sumner said: "I like Mr. Seward personally. He is always genial, flowing and sometimes interesting. His great fault was that he never understood the rebellion, or how it was to be encountered. It would seem as if he had not yet found out. I doubt if he will in this world."

Mr. Sumner spoke long and pleasantly about literary matters. Had I remembered to remark only, as it refers to Carlyle's "Niagara." "Carlyle," he said, "seems to have changed from an evangelist into a vicegerent of the devil."

GENERAL BUTLER

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1867.

On Saturday I took a trip to Gloucester to see Gen. Butler in his "Tent on the Beach." After a walk around the General's seaboard estate—which covers some fifty acres—we talked about public affairs. Butler, like Grant, is a great smoker, but, unlike him, he talks as he smokes, and as he smoked and talked, I wrote the most of what I have to say in the outer sanctum. The conversation, of course, soon turned on political subjects, and I asked him his views of the present situation.

President Johnson.

I asked what his interpretation was of the action of General Grant in taking Stanton's place.

"Well," he said, "the situation would be sufficiently alarming if it was certain that Johnson would carry out his present and plan, and not from obstinacy and personal ill will. If he could be calculated upon, as another man might be, one would say that these acts in regard to Stanton are merely a form and that we were part of a plan to take control of the Government, upon the theory that the legislation of Congress was unconstitutional, and therefore void. Nothing appears to me more likely to precipitate the country from any pressing belief of danger. Johnson lacks courage and capacity. If he should reorganize his Cabinet, and put at the head of it some man like Blackford, who has both courage and capacity, then, indeed, in view of the belief that would be engendered by the probable turn of the elections in some of the States in the fall, that a formidable opposition to Congress—then one could easily predict the probable turn of events. But now we are in the condition of the sportsman who refused to match his blood horse for a race with a lame and one-eyed white bull, because no man could tell how fast a top-horned bull would run."

Mr. Black.

I asked the General if he knew Mr. Black personally, and what he thought of him.

"Yes," he said. "I know Black. I have met him at the bar. I knew him somewhat when he was in Buchanan's Cabinet. He is a man of decided genius and of great force of character, of high conceptions, and with strong reliance upon his own powers. He believes thoroughly in the unconstitutionality of the war, and the consequent illegality of a great deal of legislation since the war broke out. Not doubting on these points, he would have no hesitancy in following his plans to their logical sequence, which would be, of course, that Congress was an illegal body, and that the President was the only loyal power in the country that the President is bound to see that the President is executed, and that it was the duty of the President to save the Government by an exercise of executive power, and that such power would be preventive and not revolutionary, and if he was in the Government I believe he would shape its course to that end, under the full conviction that he was performing the highest duty of patriotism, and for the best interests of the country. This, with him, would be true conservation. He looks upon any other course of conduct by Congress as that of usurpation, as revolutionary and tending to despotism. Upon his acce sion to the Cabinet I should look for great peril to the country, because there he no man more likely to precipitate the pending courageously in support of the wrong, under the conviction that he is in the right."

I remarked here: "You seem to regard him as likely to be the American Stafford?"

"Yes," said Butler, in his decisive way, "I do."

Grant's Position.

I then asked what he thought of Gen. Grant's position in the Cabinet.

"Grant," he said, "has taken upon himself a very difficult and dangerous *role*. If he can carry himself safely through it, I shall give him credit for more ability than I have ever been inclined to do. He has not the excuse that he acted under orders. As a military officer he could not be ordered to take a purely civil office, as the office of Secretary of War is. Such an appointment would be simply a request. And nobody saw more clearly the difference between a request and an order than Grant, when he instructed Sheridan that Stanbery's opinion, then published by the Commander-in-Chief for the guidance of the district commanders, was not an order, and, therefore, as military men, they were not bound by it, but could follow their own judgment. Yet his friends claim for him that he has by virtue of his position, construed the President's request into an order—first, when invited to 'swing round the circle,' and again, when invited to the war office, *ad infinitum*. If Grant accepted the war office from the motive to interpose his high position and personal efforts to save the country from the illegal and unpatriotic acts of the President, he has by virtue of his patriotism and his own interest, whatever may be their personal relations to him, or their opinions as to his fitness for a civil office; and, as added in the General with emphasis, "no man will go further than I will in that direction."

I then asked what his opinion of General Grant's course, thus far, was.

"Well, his course has left him open to two different constructions. It is difficult to see how he thought he could do more for his country by supplanting Mr. Stanton than by co-operating with him; and with such co-operation Johnson never could have removed Stanton. His letter to Mr. Stanton would seem to indicate his confidence in the administration of Stanton and of the action of the office would indicate the contrary. His letter to Sheridan and his order requiring that no rebel officer removed should be reinstated, indicate a purpose to withstand the President. His withdrawal of his protest against Sheridan's removal, and permitting his banishment to the Plains, after his ordering him to report at Washington, and the reason given for objecting to Hancock's taking command of the Fifth District—that he would be exposed to the yellow fever—seem to point the fact that he lacks persistently in effort, or is under the control of the President and is acting with him. He could not be ignorant that in opposing the removal of Sheridan he would be sustained by the country. His letter fully shows this. Now you ask, what is my own opinion? The danger lest I should be influenced in judgment by dislike to the man, for which I have so much cause, precludes me from forming one. I wait events. Time, and very short time, too, will determine the fact beyond the reach of opinion."

Secretary Stanton.

I next asked what he thought of Mr. Stanton. "Stanton," resumed the General, "has the confidence of the country—deservedly—both from his private character and his official action; and I know no one patriotic man who did not feel safer, both in the present and future, because of Stanton's position in the War Office. I cannot doubt for a moment that Congress by the action of the Senate and by legislation will at once reinstate him. He is the Secretary of War and will remain so in spite of Executive usurpation."

Secretary Seward.

I asked his opinion of Mr. Seward.

"It seems to me," said he, "that there can be but one explanation of Seward's course—the determination to ruin the Republican party, because of what seems to him its ingratitude in preferring Mr. Lincoln. Seward holds that he was the father of our party, and one could easily suppose the deep grief and mortification which being set aside might cause him. Any other theory would only lead to the conclusion that Seward's intellect was wanting, because the author of the irrepressible conflict could never be so stupid. The inevitable consequence of Johnson

The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

OUR CANDIDATE.

Hon. Henry W. Williams.

(From the Pittsburgh Post, June 28.)

WORTHY CANDIDATES.

"The nomination of Henry W. Williams as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, is a good one. He was the best man named before the Republican Convention, and possesses legal and moral qualifications for the responsible position to which he has been nominated. Both parties have now presented their candidates. An important duty has been faithfully discharged by the respective conventions. The campaign may now be conducted without personal aspersions, and decided upon the principles of the two great parties. This is as it should be."

(From the Pittsburgh Post, August 20.)

If the notice of Judge Williams's nomination which appeared in the "*Post*" at the time, and now kept standing at the head of the Republican papers, is intended as a rebuke for any sure we inconsistency since, it fails in its purpose. Judge have nothing to take back or modify, so we have Williams's private or legal record however it nothing but words of praise and heady politi- may suit some pugnacious ourselves to view percians, we cannot blow wise or politic. The sonal assaults are itself upon principle and Democracy acts, and discusses the public and deals wiles of candidates.

THE *Independent* says GRANT "has surrendered to the President." We well remember how many times the *Independent* uttered as unjust things of Mr. LINCOLN, —but we all know what happened after that.

THE news from Washington is that Mr. JOHNSON, in his madness, is determined to proclaim general amnesty. Such an act would be but the manifestation of the spirit which animated DAVIS and his fellow-conspirators at the opening of the rebellion.

IT seems to be almost settled that GRANT will vacate the war office within a few days. The country would probably prefer that he should remain, though concerning Mr. JOHNSON, the old adage, give a certain class of men rope enough and they will dispose of themselves, will serve to alleviate the case somewhat.

GENERAL CANBY having continued the obnoxious order for which General SICKLES was removed, Mr. JOHNSON must either remove him at once or acknowledge himself beaten. If he makes no more at removing District Commanders than he has in this case, Mr. JOHNSON had better give up the business.

THE St. Louis *Republican*, with an air of truly refreshing innocence, wants to know "what the President has done?" That is equal to the claim put up by the rebels, after they had inaugurated the rebellion, to be "let alone." But they were not "let alone," and Mr. JOHNSON will have his answer.

THAT SHARSWOODISM has not depressed the price of Government securities, which have rather appreciated lately, is pretty good evidence that no great fear of its prevalence in Pennsylvania is entertained by the shrewd business men of the country. And it is also encouraging to the hope that after the Democrats shall be again well beaten, a month hence, business and financial affairs will settle down into a healthful condition of stability and prosperity.

THE Germantown *Telegraph*, an independent journal of wide influence and established character, in an article of marked ability, has come out for Judge WILLIAMS, and strongly against SHARSWOOD. We quote the concluding paragraph:

"In the times now upon us it is essential that every man should occupy the position favorable to peace and unity can only be perfected by the success of the national cause and the defeat of all opponents. It is high time that we set the seal of condemnation upon those who like the recreant in the White House can see nothing but unconstitutionality in the acts of Congress, by which alone we can consolidate and render permanent the triumph of the national cause over the worst treason ever known to history."

THE Republican Rally in Allegheny, Thursday evening, of which the COMMERCIAL gave the only full report, was a noble one. Considering it was called on the spur of the occasion, with only a few hours' notice, it was unexpectedly large and the spirit was excellent. The speeches, of Messrs. MCPHERSON and THOMPSON were of the right kind. The points made by the first-named gentleman—who made the leading address—were very happy, and we hope it is not the last time we shall have him among us. Numerous indications of this kind show unmistakably that the loyal people are not asleep, and that old Allegheny will do her duty.

HOW SHALL NOMINATIONS BE MADE?

The time is favorable for considering some things relating to the welfare of the Republican party in this county. Every member of the convention on Tuesday last will bear witness that the present system of electing delegates and making nominations is in many respects defective and poorly adapted to obtaining a fair expression of the will of the people. It would not be difficult to point to instances where delegates have been chosen by the votes of those who were not residents of the district or ward and where even Democrats participated and perhaps decided the day. And less difficult still would it be to point out irregularities so totally at variance with fairness as to render the entire proceeding little less than ridiculous. These things have not occurred once or twice, but many times. They inhere with the present system, and call loudly for reform to preserve the harmony and efficiency of the party. As to the best way of bringing the reform about men may differ though few will be disposed to dispute either the existence of these evils and many more, or the crying necessity of some system that will secure a fair expression of the preferences of the people. In some parts of the State what is known as the "Crawford County System" has been tried with good results, and is in much favor. This system dispenses with delegates and conventions and submits to the Republicans at large the question of candidacy direct. In other words, instead of the scramble for delegates, and a convention where the choice is not unfrequently effected through all sorts of bargains and trades, tricks and devices, a regular election is held according to prescribed rules, and whoever obtains the greatest number of votes is declared nominated. Of course this system is open to objections, as any system must be; but where it has been tried it is vastly preferred to the delegate and convention system.

We have heard many Republicans of long standing express themselves in favor of adopting here the Crawford County System, with such changes and improvements as experience suggests.

We have heard it suggested also, that, in case it should be deemed not advisable to dispense with the present delegate and convention system, it would be an improvement were the County Executive Committee to divide the county into three or four Assembly districts, which would hold separate conventions, the Senator and county ticket to be nominated by a County Convention, the nominations in all cases to be by ballot. There is force in this suggestion, and the natural divisions of the county are favorable for such a change. We need not point to the combinations and bargains incident to the present plan, whereby portions of the county are liable to be, and sometimes actually are, defrauded of representation, in support of it. The question of securing to the minority their rights and to all the people as far as possible a fair expression of their will, to say nothing of a thousand things incident to primary elections, which have practically bound out the better portion of community, is engaging attention everywhere. These evils in the affairs of party and State are continually growing worse, and must sooner or later be reformed. It is the duty of those who manage the affairs of the Republican party, not only here but everywhere, to give the question early and careful attention; and we have at this time simply glanced at the matter and thrown out these suggestions in the hope that it will secure the attention of Republicans and elicit the expression of views against the time when practical action can be taken.

INTERPRETED BY HIS FRIENDS.

While the more judicious statesman and journals of the Southern States are either giving the Congressional plan of Reconstruction their approval, or are maintaining silence in relation to it, another class and kind are meeting it with opposition. And while the former, aware of the mischievous character and effect, on the South, of the President's course, are expressing their fears of it and their dislike of him, the second class above referred to are delighted with his distracting measures, and thereby are led to suffocate with flatteries, the object of their late repugnance.

We do not refer to *this*, nor *cite* the following expressions, to indicate the character or the feelings of those who utter them, which are notorious enough, but to show, by their delight and hopes, the character of Mr. JOHNSON'S course. A few sentences from the Richmond *Enquirer* will reflect the necessary light.

"There are, at last, cheering indications that President Johnson intends to make the firmness and courage which he is said to possess, of some advantage to the country."

And after regrets, that he had not begun the work sooner, so as to have cleared every office high and low of its incumbent, all of whom are characterized as enemies in "the most open and active rebellion," the *Enquirer* adds hopefully:

"At the eleventh hour, however, the President seems to have determined to put the guillotine as freely in operation as it is possible for him to do, trammeled as he is by recent legislation."

The sum and substance of the matter is, as viewed at Richmond—and the view is mainly correct—that Mr. JOHNSON has got his dander up high enough to do almost anything that his new friends, even the most sanguine, could wish, but he has been headed and hampered by the "madness of Congress" and by "unscrupulous Cabinet officers like STANTON." Of the latter, it is asserted, that they "have during two years and a quarter of active treason managed to fill all the offices with opponents of the policy of the President; and official friends of the administration are as rare as black swans." It is feared, therefore,—a well grounded fear—that "the President may not be able at this late hour, to achieve that measure of success which would not have been difficult a year and a half ago, but he may yet accomplish much that is good, by treating every military official"—Gen. GRANT included—"who has sought to thwart his administration precisely as he has done STANTON and SHERIDAN." So thinks the *Enquirer*—and perhaps so thinks Mr. JOHNSON—only for this, sorrowfully contemplated by both, "against the usurpations of Congress," groans the *Enquirer*, "he is as powerless as we of the disarmed South, &c."

WE understand that EX-Governor Curtin has declined the invitation to deliver the oration at the dedication of Soldiers' Cemetery on the 17th inst., and that Ex-Governor Bradford, of Maryland, has been chosen.

FORTY feet front by one hundred and ten deep, on the northwest corner of Clark and Lake streets, Chicago, sold for $3,000 a foot, cash! This is the highest figure yet reached for real estate. Three years ago the same property sold for $2,250 per foot.

ALL the railroads between Pittsburgh and Keokuk, *via* Steubenville, Columbus, Piqua, Logansport and Peoria, are to be consolidated after the 1st of January, 1868, under the name of the "Pittsburgh, Indiana and Mississippi Railroad," forming a continuous line of 673 miles. The link between Logansport and Union City, Ind., will be completed December 1st.

ADAMS COUNTY UNION TICKET.—The Republican Union Convention of Adams county, nominated the following ticket: Assembly, Dr. George H. Jordy; County Commissioner, Peter Shively; Jury Commissioner, Cornelius Lott; County Treasurer, David M. Sheads; Director of the Poor, Samuel Shelly; County Auditor, Capt. A. M. Hunter.

AARON JONES, the defeated pugilist, is a lost and ruined man. He staked every dollar he possessed upon the result of the fight, and lost it, and in addition, has forfeited his political standing in the Democratic party of New York. He expected to vanquish McCoole, and then, *a la* Morissey, accept from an admiring constituency, a seat in Congress, as he is a better Copperhead than Morrissey having served in the rebel army. Poor Jones!—*Chicago Tribune.*

DUDLEY, Beck and Sales have published their semi-annual "Statistics of the Copper Mining Companies of Lake Superior," and from this statement of the financial history of one hundred and twelve copper companies, it appears that the whole amount paid in through assessments is $15,515,500, and that the whole amount of cash dividends is $5,880,000. Comparing this statement with that of one year ago, we ascertain that the whole amount of assessments levied and paid during the year amount to the enormous sum of $2,000,000, while the cash dividends during the same period, owing chiefly to the low price of ingot copper, amount only to $110,000.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

It is reported that Austria intends to follow the example of Italy and sell the property of the Roman Catholic Church in order to pay the national debt with the proceeds. This would be another of the measures by which Austria wishes to gain the confidence and support of the Liberal party.

A Brooklyn (N. Y.) shopkeeper has the following equivocal, and, in one sense, incredible announcement—"*Umbrellas Recovered Here.*"

A Chicago merchant advertised for a bookkeeper, and in less than twenty-four hours he received between sixty and seventy applications for the place. An advertisement of a similar character, printed in the COMMERCIAL, brought to the advertiser upward of two hundred responses.

A correspondent of a Boston house at Galveston, Texas, telegraphs under date of September 3d, that business is completely suspended, everybody being sick with the yellow fever.

The *Gazette de France* says: "On rumors of cholera at Naples, the populace rushed in a mass to the abode of a fortune-teller, called the Spalli, massacred her, and cut her into morsels. The authorities have suspended the march of troops, fairs, and even the examination of students. At Naples all ships coming from Leghorn are placed under quarantine."

Among the curiosities of the Paris Exhibition was a Buddhist machine for saying prayers. It was a small square box with a handle to turn at one side, attached to a barrel, on which were fastened twenty prayers. When a prayer was to be offered, the crank was turned, and the work was done; and done, we will venture to suggest, just as effectually as if done by many human praying machines, in which the heart is not found.

Hartford, Conn., is one of the chief seats of the insurance interest. Its oldest companies date back half a century, having been chartered as far back as 1810. The city contains no less than eleven fire insurance companies, nine life insurance companies, two live stock insurance companies and one steam boiler insurance company—in all, twenty-three companies. The aggregate capital of all these companies amounts to the enormous sum of over $35,000,000.

The gross earnings of the Wheeling street railroad, for July and August, the two months of its existence thus far, were $7,265 87, and the net profits $2,640 39. To the net profits may be added $800 worth of grain on hand, and $300 insurance paid for a year. It is estimated that about 145,000 persons were carried on the road, and there were 2,344 tickets sold. Taking fifty-five days as the actual running time of the two months, and the gross earnings amount to $132 per day.

PERSONAL.

—Queen Victoria, *en route* to Balmoral, made two days' halt at Floors Castle, where she was the guest of the Duke and Duchess of Roxburgh. When the royal train arrived at Carlisle the discovery was made that the new carriage in which the Queen was traveling would not pass through the bridges on the Waverly route of railway, and a change of carriages was made. But for this discovery, at the eleventh hour, a fearful accident must have happened. Then make ridiculous blunders.

—The Prince of Wales, whose fondness of Paris makes Englishmen grumble, received a severe "snub" at Le Mabille the other evening from Teresa, one of the Queens of the *cancan*. On being informed who was the object of her rebuke, she remarked: "If he is indeed a Prince, so much the more reason why he should be taught how to behave himself."

—There is a man in New York who has a chicken stall at one of the markets. He is now reported to be worth $2,000,000. He lives in a large brown-stone palace, on Brooklyn Heights, the furniture for which cost $120,000. He attends to the sale of his own chickens, never taking his breakfast at home, but coming over to the market, in this city, every morning, between four and five o'clock. He can be seen every day, standing behind a marble counter, with a white apron on. In the afternoon he drives out, with his wife and family, or a few friends, in an elegant carriage.

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE.

Inauguration of President Browne.

ADDRESS OF THE NEW PRESIDENT.

INTERESTING CEREMONIES.

As known to our readers, Rev. Robert Andley Browne, D. D., at the last meeting of the Board of Trustees, accepted the Presidency of Westminster College, to which he had been previously elected. At 2 P. M. of Wednesday, 4th inst., the formal ceremonies of inauguration took place in the college chapel. The exercises were introduced by singing the 100th Psalm, and prayer by Professor Wishart, of Franklin College, Ohio. After which Rev. Joseph H. Pressly, of Erie, President of the Board, proceeded to deliver his address, and formally presented the college keys to the President elect. The exercises were of an exceedingly interesting character, both in themselves and as marking an important epoch in the history of the institution. The important accessions made to the faculty—consisting of President Browne, Professor W. H. Jeffers, and Miss Sarah M'Michael as Principal of the Female Department—gave promise of new energy and increased efficiency. And the large number of new students already reporting betokens renewed confidence, and gives promise of still greater prosperity.

A synopsis of the address of the President of the Board is presented below. After referring to the importance of the occasion, and adverting briefly to the past success of the College, Mr. Pressly remarked in substance as follows:

The educational theory which has been exemplified in the uniform practice of this institution is, that *youth should be educated in view of their responsibility to God.* While the fullest and fairest intellectual development has been endeavored, it has been sought to secure such a supremacy of sanctified affection as should produce an unreserved consecration of self to the service of God. This, it is believed, is the correct theory. In the joint and genial efforts of the intellect and the affections at the faithful ment of their common mission, how sublime is the spectacle presented to the view of one who delights in the contemplation of what is promotive of the glory of God and the good of humanity! A sharpened intellect and blunted feelings, a glowing imagination and a cold heart —how monstrous are the images such combinations suggest! Yet history with her warning finger points to those whose career was but a demonstration of the possibility of such combinations, like the iceberg, sublime in their towering grandeur, but chilling to all with whom they come in contact—like the lightning, brilliant, fascinating, but blinding, scathing, death to all they touched—like the meteor, leaving in darkness those deluded by their transient and treacherous light. The security of society against the existence and influence of such deformities demands an education, moral as well as intellectual in its character.

1. Such an education God intends man shall receive.

2. Such an education best qualifies man for his work.

3. In the possession of such an education man experiences his highest satisfaction.

After dwelling on these points at some length, in his usual impressive and eloquent manner, the speaker concluded as follows:

Brethren of the Board of Trustees: I have endeavored to present to those assembled with us to-day the object for which this institution was established an object the accomplishment of which has always been kept in view. What success has been had cannot certainly be known. That success has been equal to our expectations is not pretended. But that some success has been vouchsafed us, facts will not allow us to doubt. Though young in years, Westminster has a reputation of which none who love her need be ashamed. She is already acknowledged as a first-class educational institution. She is already recognized as a fountain, from which streams are flowing out to make glad the city of God. And as to-day we raise our Ebenezer, and inscribe upon it, Hitherto the Lord hath helped us, let it be our resolve, that nothing shall be wanting that it may be in our power to supply, to increase the facilities in the prosecution of that work. Our institution shall meet all the demands made upon her, and realize all the expectations entertained in regard to her.

Dr. Browne: The Trustees have selected you to fill the office of President of this institution. In their name I present you the keys, as a symbol of the authority with which you are invested, and of which you are expected to exercise. And allow me to express the confidence, strengthened by divine grace, your administration will be such as to justify the expectations those who know you well are encouraged to entertain.

Rev. Mr. Jeffers and Miss McMichael: The Trustees have selected you each to fill a vacant professorship. In their name I do most cordially greet you, as you enter upon the discharge of your respective duties. With no disposition to underrate the importance of the services expected of your associates in this Faculty, permit me, Miss M'Michael, to say that the Trustees congratulated themselves, and would extend congratulations to the friends of the institution, in view of the fact that you are identified with it as one of its beloved instructors. Your presence is an assurance that a need long felt has been supplied, and that now, more certainly than heretofore, a healthful influence shall be brought to bear upon that class of students with whom you shall be thrown into more frequent and intimate association.

You all enter upon a new field, but not upon the discharge of new duties. We regard you as those who bring valuable and available experience, derived from services rendered as educators in other departments of labor. And I would add my counsel from the first, that all expectations of future good are entertained as the consequence of your connection with the college.

DR. TROWNE'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

I shall not affect on this occasion a modesty which perhaps I should not feel. What are we!—what any of us? Nothing in comparison with the glory of Him which we form a part. "We are but human clay," competition can mold and use; and acquire importance simply as instruments to advance the triumphs of the kingdom of His dear Son, Who has bought us with His precious blood. Yet am I powerfully impressed with the trust with which you have invested me—its vastness, its honor, its promise. However superhuman it should be required, has been my preparation for the present hour, amidst the smudering of old relations and the formation of new. I have been sensibly relieved from entertaining an almost painful comprehension of the importance of the interests involved. But I remember the sentiment of Canadius, "I was called from a life of studious seclusion to be the head of the regenerated Republic of France—"in that day when God shall judge our lives, our modesty will not be receivable as an excuse for the deficiencies with which we were called to perform." Actuated by this sentiment, I am here formally to signify my acceptance of the trust conferred.

The founders of this college are also to survive, you its Board of Curators, its Faculty, Alumni, students and friends, may indulge in congratulations for what has been done, under God, and for the grander results of future success. Other honored churches, with communities and States, have engaged in the work of founding colleges and universities, and all are none too many. And to-day we stand among the institutions on equal among equals in the work—the exponent of a powerful church organization, with the pulsations of a new and vigorous life throbbing in its veins—and ours. Our country, too, fresh from a struggle that has purified it, presents broad fields of better promise to its citizens and the world. In those fields the children of this *Alma Mater* shall sow—shall carry forth precious seed, and gather better than golden sheaves. The world, too, bodes the throes of its final regeneration. It is a grand field of labor to the disciplined worker. And as we are massacred her, and cut her into morsels. The authorities have suspended the march of troops, fairs, and even the examination of students. At Naples all ships coming from Leghorn are placed under quarantine."

Among the curiosities of the Paris Exhibition was a Buddhist machine for saying prayers. It was a small square box with a handle to turn at one side, attached to a barrel, on which were fastened twenty prayers. When a prayer was to be offered, the crank was turned, and the work was done; and done, we will venture to suggest, just as effectually as if done by many human praying machines, in which the heart is not found.

Hartford, Conn., is one of the chief seats of the insurance interest. Its oldest companies date back half a century, having been chartered as far back as 1810. The city contains no less than eleven fire insurance companies, nine life insurance companies, two live stock insurance companies and one steam boiler insurance company—in all, twenty-three companies. The aggregate capital of all these companies amounts to the enormous sum of over $35,000,000.

The gross earnings of the Wheeling street railroad, for July and August, the two months of its existence thus far, were $7,265 87, and the net profits $2,640 39. To the net profits may be added $800 worth of grain on hand, and $300 insurance paid for a year. It is estimated that about 145,000 persons were carried on the road, and there were 2,344 tickets sold. Taking fifty-five days as the actual running time of the two months, and the gross earnings amount to $132 per day.

OUR STEUBENVILLE LETTER.

Democratic Fizzle—Unhappy Orators—The Mayor and his Assailant—Base Ball Matches—Union Meeting.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, September 5, 1867.

The demonstration of the "unterrified," at the Court House last evening, was certainly a "grand fizzle." Passing in the direction of the Court House, but being at the same time perfectly unconscious that I was moving in the direction of that august assemblage, composed of the extremely loyal and much abused supporters of the "Union as it is." Hearing a kind of buzzing in the inside, I went to the door and looked in, and had it not been for the Republicans that had gathered there out of pity, you could scarcely have noticed that anything unusual was going on. The candidate for Prosecuting Attorney was to hold forth. "It was wain." With all his garments unloosed that were allowable out of doors, and with lungs inflated, he proceeded to "speak his piece," amidist a perfect outburst of stillness. I listened in hopes that I might be able to catch his argument or see the point of his speech, but I had to give it up in despair. I confess I "couldn't see it" and have only a faint recollection of hearing something like "S-tratt," "Gov'ment bonds," and as he closed his most pathetic appeal to the people to stand by him and come to the rescue, his voice kept growing fainter and fainter with each succeeding strain of eloquence; I was just enabled to make out from a jumble of incoherent ejaculations "Gov'ment bonds," "nigger," "Texas," "S'tratt." The candidate for Governor then took the stand and proceeded to disperse the crowd—a duty for which he is admirably qualified. A faint cheer was given but would not have been noticed scarcely unless you had been expecting it. The meeting closed, the faithful looking as they passed out of the Court House, a good deal like a small funeral procession retiring from a country grave yard.

Governments, like individuals who seek to make what are termed "examples" of those who have offended them, generally make fools of themselves in the attempt; and the head of governments of this city, at the present time, is determined that he will not be an exception to the rule. The *Gazette*, of this city, in a recent issue, charged the Mayor with dereliction of duty in refusing to assist a member of the organization known as "Society Grease Spots," who had insulted a lady in her own house. His Honor replied to this imputation on his "fair fame" through the columns of the *Herald*, setting forth the benefit of the "*spill driver*" of the *Gazette*, that he was not marshal, policeman, &c., and would not act as such until ordered to do so by the City Councils; but claiming that he had discharged his duty. He had ordered the party to jail but took good care to keep hands off, and the only trouble was the party that he had ordered to make the arrest was *Provost* himself, who had committed the crime. He obeyed the order of his "superior" but instead of incarcerating him in the "dungeon," they retired to a neighboring beer hall and were enjoying themselves hugely, when arrested by the watchmen. They have accused each other with being unpopular. The Mayor says he only run six votes behind Cox, while the editor of the *Herald*, who was a candidate for School Commissioner, ran forty-five votes behind Ranney, and at this time the war waxes warm. So far as sense is concerned, it is about "six of one and half dozen of t'other." The Mayor is refusing to make the arrest, threw himself on the dignity of his office, but he should remember that "dignity" is one thing and "dirt" is another. The match game between the Belmont and Mears base ball clubs, at St. Clairsville, on the 29th ult., resulted in a victory for the Belmonites by a score of 50 to 41. It was a pleasant to acknowledge a defeat, they were not backward in disposing of the good things prepared in "Floral Hall" by the ladies of St. Clairsville, on that occasion. The players duly groaned, and so did the members of the Mears Base Ball Club, because they could not eat all that was there—one in particular, who tried to eat "his share and a little more" in each. Belleville is a very nice place and the girls are good looking.

Taking everything into consideration, it was one of the pleasantest trips we have had made. When we left Steubenville we were taken in charge by that prince of conductors, A. C. Else, Esq., than whom no truer gentleman breathes the air of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

JOHN H. BAILEY, Assignee, &c.
(Attorney-at-Law, 89 Grant street.)

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ALLEGHENY.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

The articles of Wheeler & Wilson in our dailies of the 7th inst., contain the following facts, viz:

1st. That the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, New York, Sewing Machine, Button-hole Machine, The Frenchman's "La machine a coudre a faire les boutonnieres." Literal translation. Sewing machine to make buttonholes. Manufacturer of Sewing Machines. "Prominent" never heard of them.

2d. Gold medal: E. Howe, Jr., promoter of the Sewing Machine, Paris, 1867. "Promoteur de la machine a coudre." Translation: Maker or manufacturer of Sewing Machines. "Promoteur" never heard of them.

The said article contains the following falsehoods, as will be shown by the subjoined facts, viz:

1st. "A distinction made at the exposition between the Howe machine and others." The Company was there in the person of E. Howe, Jr., called "concessionaire."

2d. "That the Gold Medal was awarded Mr. Howe personally, which was the highest honor to compete as inventor, but as Manufacturer (*proprietor*). No such Medals were given to Inventors as such. The assertion of 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 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The Daily Commercial

AUTUMN.

No sound but the beach-nuts falling
Through the green and the yellow leaves,
And the rainy west wind calling
The swallows from the eaves.
No fading trees are shedding
Their golden splendor yet,
But a sunset gloom is spreading,
That seems like a regret.

And the crimson-breasted birdie
Sings his sweet farewell lay,
On the oak tree gray and sturdy,
In the twilight gathering dim.
Death comes to pomp and glory;
They fade—the sunny hours;
And races old in story
Pass like the summer flowers.

THE CHOLERA.

Terrible Ravages of the Cholera in Southern Italy.

(Naples (August 12) Correspondence London Times.)

The Pope continues his residence in Rome, and now that the cholera has assumed more formidable proportions will be less likely than ever to leave. On one day last week there were in forty-eight hours one hundred and forty cases, of which two-thirds were fatal. In the Quirinal there were eight, and in the Vatican four cases. Private letters last night tell me that there was a slight diminution of the malady in the city, but that it had appeared with great violence in Albano. The truth is, I believe, that cholera has been in Rome since the month or May, and has carried off many victims, though it was found desirable, from a regard to the festivities of the Church, to ignore and to deny it. Even now, when the fact is forced on public attention, the same mystery and silence which are observed on all other subjects is maintained on this. Cholera is spoken of as a "suspected" malady—the Cardinal-Vicar orders *suppliciations* for the cessation of *Zogello* which scourges Rome; no bulletins are published, and the people are thus encouraged to pursue their usual careless mode of life. Among those who have died within the last few days, from what cause is unknown here, are the ex-Queen Dowager of Naples, and Baron Werther, the Bavarian Minister. Her Majesty, who was the daughter of Archduke Charles of Austria, was the second wife of Ferdinand II. of Naples. During the last year of the reign of the Bourbon dynasty, she was supposed, perhaps erroneously, to exercise a secret influence over affairs, and to be disposed to favor especially the interests of her own family to the injury of Francis II., her step-son, and only child of Maria Christina, the first wife of Ferdinand II. This may, however, be only an exaggerated statement of party. Since the fall of her family she has lived in great retirement in Rome, devoting herself to the care of her family, which consists of seventeen and daughters. Her eldest son, the Count of Trani, married a sister of the ex-Queen of Naples. Traveling southwards, I regret to say the cholera has broken out with great violence in the province of Avellino, especially in Arriano, Bonito, and Villanova. Here the authorities are trying to put a dirty house in order, and are adopting precautions with respect to dirty meals—fruit, rooms and water-melons are forbidden to be sold in the market, though, of course, every one may have as large a quantity as he likes.

The intelligence from Sicily is deplorable. Cholera has appeared in Palermo with great violence, and the latest reports for two days which have reached Naples are—cases, 71, 154; deaths, 32, 76. Here, as in other parts of Sicily, acts of violence have been committed, suggested by the superstition and ignorance of the people. A crowd, it is said, collected around one of the disinfecting machines and threatened to murder the conductors, when a person dressed as a priest appeared and calmed the tumult, carrying off with him one of the leaders of the disturbance. The priest, however, turned out to be an agent of the police on which a clerical journal remarks that even the authorities are compelled to acknowledge and use the influence of the priesthood. May it not also be asked, if such be their influence, why was it not exercised when undisputed power was in their hands, to educate and elevate the public mind? The latest reports from Catania give, for two days—cases, 87, 85; deaths, 79, 80; and these from Catalgirone, Paterne, Pizzini, and other places, are proportionally bad. From all and each we have accounts of every species of violence, even to murder. In some places where death had entered the whole family shut themselves up, and, from suspicion of poison, refused entrance to every one, and died one after the other. In another place, a woman suspected of being a poisoner had been burnt. The accounts we receive remind one of scenes which might have been witnessed during the pestilence of the Middle Ages, and show how little progress has been made in intelligence under sacerdotal guidance during the last three centuries.

In Albano, which was crowded with fugitives from Rome, the cholera assumed such terrific proportions that one hundred and fifty persons died of it in one night, and among them was the ex Queen Dowager of Naples. Her confessor, who had been sent for expressly from Rome, died soon after his arrival. Cardinal Altri went over to change the air; but, seeing that matters were "*brutte*," to use my correspondent's own term, returned immediately to Rome, bad as things were there. So did most of those who had taken refuge in Albano; but, unhappily, many of these were taken ill on arriving, and succumbed. Similar scenes of violence were menaced in Albano as in Sicily. The inhabitants, accusing the Romans of having imported the cholera, threatened to attack them and it was found necessary to send over a detachment of Zouaves to keep them down. The troops, by-the-by, have conducted themselves, it is said, most admirably, rendering assistance in every way, and even burying the dead. Zouaves were ordered off, also, in great haste to Velletri, but on arriving were received by the inhabitants with musket shots. There the cause of disturbance was political, though I am not sufficiently acquainted with it to speak of it with any certainty. There is a report that three cases of cholera, imported from Foggia, have been verified in Naples, but before asserting I prefer to wait for further information. So violent was the cholera in Albano that people died in the railway carriages on their escape from the town. The telegraph office of Rome was crowded with persons anxious to make inquiries for their friends.

(Paris Correspondence London Times.)

The cholera continues bad at Palermo. From the 13th to the 14th inst. two hundred and thirty-four cases and one hundred and fifty-three deaths were reported.

CHOLERA IN NAPLES.

(Naples (August 14) Correspondence London Times.)

The report is too true that cholera has again visited this city. According to the latest bulletin I have seen the cases were fifteen in twenty-four hours, followed by seven deaths. This is the third year that this terrible pestilence has visited us, and although the numbers reported—much below the real truth it may be presumed—are small, it is to be feared that they are but the beginning of a sad mortality. Not that I am disposed to exaggerate or indulge in vain apprehensions, but the four state of Naples is such as to justify the expectations of a disaster. There is not a street or lane from which putrid exhalations are not emitted from many openings, poisoning the air and rendering it almost compulsory to cleanse the mouth, even at the expense of imitating the dirty customs of the Italians.

A Woman's Freak.

A few days since a lady came to East Saginaw, Mich., and issued handbills announcing that Mademoiselle Ellanora Shoudon would walk a rope stretched across Genessee street. A great crowd assembled, but for some reason she failed to walk, postponing it until the next day. At the appointed hour about two thousand people assembled to witness the performance. The lady appeared in a *robe de ballet*, but seemed very timid, and after a while, seeing her awkwardness, the authorities interposed and stopped the performance. On Thursday an old gentleman came to town in a state of great excitement, inquiring for a missing daughter, who answered the description of the rope walker, and stated that she had left home suddenly a few days previous, and that her people feared foul play. The father is a wealthy business man, residing in Flint. The young lady is twenty-four years of age, is handsome, and is engaged to be married to a wealthy Eastern man soon, and moves in the best circles of society. She had never walked a rope before, and what induced her to undertake such a rash adventure is beyond conception. She was induced to go home by a party who was acquainted with her father and family, and started about an hour before her father came. The affair created a sensation.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
W. M. HENDERSON.....LESSEE.
M. W. KENNING.....MANAGER.
T. R. HANN.....STAGE MANAGER.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, September 7, 1867.
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE. For performance, WALKING FOR THE BELT.
THIS EVENING, the favorite Artiste,
MISS CHARLOTTE THOMPSON.
Will appear in the celebrated play of
MADELAINE.
The performance to conclude with the drama of the FLOATING BEACON;
OR THE NORWEGIAN WRECKERS.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERAY,
68 DIAMOND ALLEY, OR 66 VIRGIN ALLEY.
Handbills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, at the lowest prices. Orders promptly attended to by leaving them or sending by mail to Commercial Office. I rent by the year the principal corner in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

WINES, BRANDIES, &C.

R. P. GETTY,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CHOICE WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 55, N. E. COR. OHIO ST. AND DIAMOND, Allegheny City, Pa.

SIEBERT & BRUNING,
No. 164 Wood, near Sixth street.
IMPORTERS OF
FOREIGN WINES AND LIQUORS,
Old Rye, Etc.,
Which we GUARANTEE PURE, and of the BEST QUALITY, sold at VERY LOW PRICES.
SIEBERT & BRUNING.

S. A. HATCH.....DAN. ABLE.
CHAS. S. MAURICE.....CHAS. M. ELGEARD.
HATCH, MAURICE & CO.,
RECTIFIERS AND DEALERS IN
Foreign & Domestic Liquors
IN BOND AND FREE,
No. 218 Walnut St.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
We have a United States Bonded Warehouse, and solicit shipments.

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE.
Used by hundreds of Congregations for Church or Communion Purposes.
ALSO,
EXCELLENT FOR LADIES AND WEAKLY PERSONS.

VINEYARDS, NEW JERSEY.

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE,
FOUR YEARS OLD.
This justly celebrated native Wine is made from the juice of the Oporto Grape, raised in this country. Its invaluable
Tonic and Strengthening Properties
Are unsurpassed by any other native Wine. Being the pure juice of the grape, produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest invalid may use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to females debilitated, and addicted to the various ailments that afflict the weaker sex. It is, in every respect,
A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.
Invalids use SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE. Females use SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE. Weakly persons find a benefit by its use. SPEER'S WINES in hospitals are preferred to other Wines.
☞Sold by Druggists and Grocers.
A. SPEER'S NEW JERSEY WINE DEPOT, 243 BROADWAY, New York. Office, 1yrs

A SUPERB STOCK OF
FINE GOLD AND SOLID SILVER WATCHES,
All Warranted to Run and Thoroughly Regulated at
The Low Price of $10 Each,
AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
100 Solid Gold Hunting Watches, $250 to 1,000; 100 Magic Cased Gold Watches, $200 to 500; 100 Ladies' Watches, enamelled, $150 to 200; 250 Gold Hunting Chronometer Watches, $250 to 300; 200 Gold Hunting English Levers, $200; 300 Gold Hunting Duplex, $175; 500 Gold Ladies' Watches, $80 to 200; 1,000 Gold Hunting Lepines, $60 to 75; 1,500 Hunting Silver Watches, all kinds, $50 to 100; 2,500 Hunting "Silver Watches, $25 to 40; 3,000 Assorted Silver Watches, $20 to 25.
The above stock will be closed out on the popular one price system, giving each patron a fine gold or solid Silver Watch for $10, without regard to value.
We wish to immediately dispose of the above magnificent stock. Certificates, naming the articles, are placed in sealed envelopes, and well mixed. Holders are entitled to the article named on their certificate, upon payment of Ten Dollars, whether it be a Watch worth $1,000 or one worth less. The return of any of our certificates entitles you to the article named thereon, upon payment, regardless of its worth; and as no article valued less than $10 is named on any certificate, it will at once be seen that this is no *Lottery, but a straightforward legitimate Transaction, which may be participated in even by the most fastidious!*
A single Certificate will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of Twenty-five Cents; five for $1, eleven for $2, thirty-three and elegant premium for $5, sixty-six and more valuable premium for $10, one hundred and most superb Watch for $15. To Agents, or those wishing to engage in this a rare opportunity. It is a legitimately conducted business, duly authorized by the Government, and open to the most careful scrutiny. Try us. Address
WRIGHT, BROTHER & CO., Importers,
161 Broadway, New York.

"FULLERTON'S"
FREEPORT
BARRED FLANNELS.
We are the AGENTS for the sale of this well known make,
Fullerton's Barred Flannels
SOLD AT MILL PRICE.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
115 WOOD STREET.

NEW SOUTHERN WHEAT
WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING OUR
FAMILY FLOUR
From the New Crop Southern Wheat, which will be found superior to anything in the market.
J. S. LEGGETT & CO.,
PITTSBURGH CITY MILLS, Liberty street.

EUGENE LANGEN'S
PATENT SHELVING GRATES
And Smokeless Furnaces.
The above are offered to different Manufacturers and Steamboatmen. These Furnaces permit a smokeless combustion of any fuel; produce an intense heat; less consumption of any fuel; no trouble to manage, and present always are very saving; easy to manage, and present always a cool fire front. Over 8,000 are already in operation. Different construction of Grates made on the above principle, can be furnished at a short notice to suit any furnace or steam boiler.
Address Postoffice Box No. 172, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. S. MEISSNER.
Sole Agent for Eugene Langen in the U. S.

FRUIT JARS, FRUIT JARS.
WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF THE
DALBEY AND LYMAN SELF-SEALING FRUIT JARS.
Also, JARS FOR CORKS, and having a heavy stock on hand are prepared to fill all orders promptly, and call the attention of dealers and consumers to these facts.
WM. M'CULLY & CO.,
Office 18 and 20 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.
P. S.—Our Dalbey Jar, for cheapness, simplicity and reliability, surpasses all others in the market.

THE
GROVER & BAKER
Has stood the test on every conceivable kinds of work, and has outlived the criticisms and envy of all the opposite and rivals. For sale at No. 108 FIFTH STREET.

STOCK SALES.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with me in business FRANCIS G. BAILEY, Jr.
July 1st, 1867. JOHN D. BAILEY.
JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,
Stock and Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers,
Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks, Bonds and all kinds of Securities, Real Estate, Household Furniture, &c., either on the premises or at the Board of Trade Rooms. Particular attention paid to leave before the sale of Real Estate at Private Sale. Sales of Real Estate in the country attended. Office 102 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Geo. A. Holtzman
REAL ESTATE, STOCK
AND
Insurance Broker.
Everything connected with the above lines transacted in the most careful manner.
REAL ESTATE,
Bought and Sold,
Titles Examined by competent Attorney,
Conveyances Made.
The care of Property attended to, including Insuring, Repairing, Payment of Taxes, Securing of Tenants, Collection of Rents, &c.
Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, Notes, &c
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
INSURANCE
On Life or Property obtained in the safest companies.
ALL BUSINESS WILL BE DONE BY ME STRICTLY ON COMMISSION, WITH NO OTHER INTEREST BUT THAT OF THE PARTY EMPLOYING ME.
A residence in Pittsburgh of over 21 years, during most of which time I have had active intercourse with business circles, gives me extraordinary facilities for the transaction of a general brokerage business.
I feel warranted in referring to the Business Community of Pittsburgh generally, as to reliability and qualifications in the lines I propose to operate in.
GEO. H. HOLTZMAN,
76 FIFTH STREET,
(Commercial Building), Pittsburgh, Pa.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF BLAST FURNACE AND FURNACE PROPERTY, situated in Armstrong county, on Mahoning creek, 15 miles from Allegheny Valley RR., comprising 3,200 acres of land, more or less, with all the improvements, together with the Blast Furnace, Ore, Coke, etc. Sale on the premises MONDAY, September 30th, at 2 o'clock P. M. Terms cash, or its equivalent.
WM. LAUGHLIN, P. B. LAUGHLIN,
JAMES LAUGHLIN, H. WOODSIDE,
Executors.

FOR SALE.
PLANING MILL AND BOX FACTORY.
The ENTERPRIZE PLANING MILL, situated corner Morris and Butler streets, on line of Allegheny Valley Railroad, Lawrenceville, is offered for sale, together with all the Machinery contained therein, consisting of Wood and Hand PLANERS, SURFACING MACHINES, CIRCULAR RIP, AND CROSS CUT SAWS, MORTISING, TENONING, and all kinds of WOOD WORKING MACHINERY.
Also—Two valuable HORSES, suitable for Steam Fire Engines.
Also—The WAGON, Some large Box Wagon, and the other for hauling Lumber.
Also—25,000 FEET POPLAR BOARDS and PLANK.
2,260 FEET OAK.
5,204 FEET MAPLE.
2,780 FEET SYCAMORE.
5,052 FEET CLEAR PINE.
And a variety of other material.
To any party wishing to engage in the Planing Mill or Box business, a rare opportunity is offered. The Mill and Machinery are now first class and in perfect order. Possession given at once.
THOMAS N. MILLER, Assignee,
cod Allan Works, Morton st., Ninth ward.

REFINERY FOR SALE.
A Good Oil Refinery,
CAPACITY, 125 BARRELS REFINED OIL PER WEEK.
GOOD TANKAGE, STEAM PUMP, &c.,
All in complete running order, ready to start. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of
JOHNSON & PAINE,
5 AND 7 HANCOCK STREET,
If Office of "Superior Lubric Oil Works."

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS.
BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS
JAMES P. TANNER
NO. 56 WOOD STREET,
Is in receipt of his LARGE STOCK of desirable
BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS,
Which he will offer to CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS AT LOW PRICES.
☞An examination is requested.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.
LADIES'
GOLD WATCHES,
A New and Handsome Lot of the Celebrated Makers,
PERRENOUD, J^R. COT AND ROGERS,
JUST RECEIVED BY
DUNSEATH & CO., Jewelers,
56 FIFTH STREET.

SCALES.
FAIRBANK'S
STANDARD
SCALES.

Of all kinds, including
RAILROAD, HAY, COAL, GRAIN, STOCK PLATFORM and COUNTER SCALES.
Also, a full assortment of Druggist and Prescription Scales, Fine Gold and Jeweller's Scales, Iron and Brass Beams, Market Scales, Standard Weights and Measures, &c., &c.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
Cor. Wood and Second sts., Pittsburgh.
Scales Examined and Repaired Promptly.

DRUGGISTS.
W. J. McKNIGHT & BRO.,
DRUGGISTS, Brookville, Pa.,
Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Stationery, Books; also, Periodicals, Magazines, &c., &c.
Physicians' Prescriptions carefully Compounded.
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DRUGGISTS.
No. 77 Federal Street, near Depot,
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COAL, COKE AND LIME.
COAL, COAL.
DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,
Miners, Shippers and Dealers in
GAS AND FAMILY COAL.
Particular attention given to filling orders for FAMILY COAL, NUT COAL AND SLACK.
In connection with our Bituminous Coal Business we have added to it the sale of a SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF ANTHRACITE COAL, being sole Agents of the Penna. & Ohio Anthracite Coal Company in this place for the sale of their Coal. Orders for either of the above Coals left at our Office, 507 LIBERTY STREET, or sent through the Postoffice, will receive prompt attention.
COAL, COKE, LIME.
PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE
Gas, Coal and Coke Co
Office and Yard on Marion Avenue, near P., F. W. & C. RR., Allegheny City.
LEWIS LAMB, Gen. Agent.
Particular attention given to shipment of COAL and COKE West. fo28

CEMENT, FIRE BRICK AND TILE.
D. R. ECKER,
DEALER IN
HYDRAULIC CEMENT.
CALCINED PLASTER.
TYRONE WHITE LIME.
CHESTER VALLEY WHITE LIME.
FIRE BRICK AND CLAY.
FIRE TILE, for Furnaces, Gas Houses, Oil Refineries, Steamboat Boilers, Fire Grates, Stoves, &c. All sizes and patterns.
CHIMNEY TOPS, DRAIN and WATER PIPES.
STONE HEARTHS, 1-2 to 4 inches thick.
ALSO,
ENCAUSTIC TILE, plain and inlaid, every pattern for Floors, Halls, Vestibules, Hearths, &c.
MARBLE AND SLATE TILE.
MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS, furnished at lowest New York prices.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
167 FIRST STREET
Opposite Monongahela House.

PRODUCE.
15 bbls Rye Flour, fresh ground; 180 bush boiled Corn Meal; 50 bush boiled Corn, white; 2,000 lbs chopped Feed, Corn and Oats; 3,000 lbs chopped Feed, Corn and Rye; 500 lbs White Middlings; 15 Feed, Corn and Rye; 500 lbs White Middlings; 15 bush Shelled Corn. Now receiving and for sale; 100 boxes prime Ohio Cheese; 100 bxs Soap, to arrive; 1,000 lbs fresh May Butter. In store and for sale by
H. RIDDLE,
No 188 Liberty street.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS.
Hats, Flowers, Shawls,
Balmoral Skirts,
French Merinos,
5-4 Wool Delains,
Wool Plaids,
Plaid and Striped Poplins,
Repp Poplins, Ginghams,
Checks, Tickings,
Table Damasks,
Cassimeres, Jeans,
Blankets Coverlets, &c., &c.
A very large and attractive Stock.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
JUST OPENED AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

CHEAP GOODS.
DRESS GOODS.
FRENCH POPLINS.
IRISH POPLINS.
FRENCH CHINTZES.
YARD WIDE LINENS, 25c.
YARD WIDE MUSLINS, 12 1-2c.
BUCKABACK TOWELS, very cheap.
TABLE LINENS.
10-4 SHEETINGS, QUILTS, &c.
JOHN PORTER,
91 MARKET STREET.
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CARPETS.
BARGAINS
IN
CARPETS.
AT RETAIL.
ALL WOOL INGRAINS
REDUCED 25 CTS. PER YARD.
BRUSSELS CARPETS
REDUCED 25 CTS. PER YARD.
Good White and Red Checked
CHINA MATTING,
REDUCED TO 35 CENTS PER YARD
Heavy Reduction in
LACE CURTAINS,
AND MANY OTHER GOODS.
McFARLAND & COLLINS,
Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth Street,
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice, Second Floor, over Elder's Book Store.
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ANOTHER REDUCTION.
Large Stock of New Goods just opened at Still Lower Prices.
WHITE CHECKED and FANCY
MATTINGS,
AT NEW YORK COST PRICES.
GREAT BARGAINS OFFERED IN
Ingrain and Common
CARPETS.
Velvets, Brussels, Three Plies, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, &c., at a great Decline in Price.
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth Street.

PRICES REDUCED
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths,
Mattings,
Window Shades,
Table Covers,
Piano Covers,
Rugs and Mats,
Stair Rods, &c.
In view of buying our FALL GOODS, we offer our stock at prices to suit the CLOSEST BUYERS. Those needing goods in our line cannot afford to pass us by.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
NO. 21 FIFTH STREET,
(OVER BATES & BELL'S.)

REMOVAL
TO
No. 51 FIFTH ST.
McCALLUM BROS.,
HAVE NOW OPEN,
AT THEIR VERY ELEGANT AND COMMODIOUS WAREHOUSE,
A full Line of all New and Desirable Patterns
MEDALLION VELVETS,
VELVETS, BRUSSELS,
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PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
MOQUETTE COVERS,
MOSAIC RUGS AND MATS,
OIL BAIZES,
3-PLY AND 2-PLY INGRAINS
AND EVERY VARIETY OF
LOW PRICED CARPETING.
M'CALLUM BROS.,
51 FIFTH STREET.

DRY GOODS.

AT THE
NEW WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS HOUSE
OF
DUNCAN
& HUGUS,
53 and 55 Wood St.,
Can be found an entirely fresh stock of all the best brands of every thing in the
Dry Goods Line,
AND AT THE
LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.
4-4 Penn Mill Brown Sheeting;
4-4 Pittsburgh Family Brown Sheeting;
4-4 Juniata B, Brown Sheeting;
4-4 Oella Brown Sheeting.
TICKINGS,
Tweeds, Cassimeres,
Checks, &c.
A fine assortment of S. Bradley & Son's, and other celebrated makes of
Barred Country Flannels.
PENN MILL CARPET CHAIN, all colors.
SEAMLESS BAGS AND COTTON BATTING, at mill prices.

FALL DRY GOODS.
A COMPLETE STOCK,
NOW OPENING.
BATES & BELL,
21 FIFTH ST.
THE LARGEST
Trimming & Notion House
IN THE WEST.
NEW GOODS,
AT
JOS. HORNE & CO.'S
PRICES AS LOW AS EASTERN HOUSES.
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS.
EMBROIDERIES.
WHITE GOODS, HANDKERCHIEFS.
GLOVES, HOSIERY.
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HOOP AND BALMORAL SKIRTS.
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FLANNELS, YARNS AND WORSTEDS.
☞BUYERS will find it to their interest to call and look through our stock, at
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DRY GOODS.
Brown Sheetings,
Brown Sheetings,
BLEACHED SHIRTINGS,
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STRIPES, TWEEDS,
CASSIMERES,
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AND
DRESS GOODS,
AT
WHOLESALE.
M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,
54 Wood Street.

JUST OPENED,
AT
MACRUM & CARLISLE'S,
19 FIFTH STREET,
RICH AND ELEGANT STYLES OF
Bead Gimps and Fringes,
A NEW LOT VERY CHEAP OF
MALTESE LACE COLLARS AND HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS,
SUPER. ENGLISH TRIMMING RIBBONS,
HAMBURG EDGINGS—new styles.
FRENCH CORSETS—new shapes.
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX SKIRTS—new shape,
We have just opened a superior lot of
LADIES' PROMENADE SATCHELS AND GENT'S TRAVELING BAGS,
Of the best quality and most popular styles.
We invite special attention to our new lot of
ENGLISH COTTON HOSIERY AND ENGLISH AND FRENCH MADE GLOVES.
THE "STAR SHIRT,"
And all kinds of FURNISHING GOODS, AT LOW PRICES.
Merchants and Dealers supplied at Low Prices.
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HARRISON & BRO.,
FURNISH STONE FLAGS,
For Floors requiring the greatest durability; Garden Walks, Hearths, Pavements, &c. These Flags are from 1 1-4 to 4 inches thick, and having the control of the
LARGEST AND BEST QUARRY
In the West, we can supply them in any quantity and at a very reasonable rate. Also, dealers in FREEPORT and COMMON STONE.
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Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS,
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ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT,
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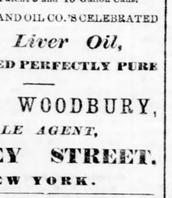
THE
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD,
THE WESTERN HALF OF THE
Great National Trunk Line
Across the Continent,
Being constructed with the AID AND SUPERVISION OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, and forms the shortest and most direct and valuable Railroads in the world, as it is the solid link of communication between the Pacific Coast and the Great Railroad System of the East, and the
Principal Portion of the Main Stem Line between the Two Oceans.
The present western terminus is at Sacramento, on the navigable waters of the Pacific; but it will ultimately extend from San Francisco across California and most populous parts of California, Nevada and Utah, connecting with the Eastern Region on the Far West. The Company are authorized to construct their line onward until it shall meet with the roads now building east of the Rocky Mountain ranges.
Assuming that they will build and control half the entire distance between San Francisco and the Missouri River, which is the share of the United States, they will have invested in the completion of 965 miles $28,562,000, at the average rate of $45,000 per mile—not including an absolute grant of 10,000,000 Acres of the Public Lands, becoming a point of interest to the investor in the magnificent enterprise, and by waiving the first lien in favor of the First Mortgage Bondholders, the General Government, in effect, invites the co-operation of private capitalists, and has carefully guarded their interests against all ordinary contingencies.
The Central Pacific Railroad enjoys all the privileges, grants and subsidies conferred by the Acts of Congress, and has the right to issue First Mortgage Bonds to the amount of $48,000 per mile, which progresses to Salt Lake will be easy and rapid.
All the special legislation in territory yielding the precious metals, and its revenues are collected in gold. The Company are thus enabled to pay the interest on their Bonds in gold, and have the benefit of the premium on the same, which is less than three years of its completion, and the ratio of earnings to interest is less than 25 per cent. of the gross earnings.
The Company have received from the United States General Government, from the State of California, and from other local corporations, bonds and subscriptions which the Company are called upon to assume as very little remains to be done, and which will be completed in 1868, 70 miles, in 1866, 100 miles, and in 1867, 150 miles.
The Company have for sale, through us, their
First Mortgage Thirty Year, Six Per Cent. Coupon Bonds,
Principal and interest payable in Gold Coin, in New York City, free of United States tax. They are in sums of $1,000 each, semi-annual gold coupons attached, and are selling at Par and accrued interest, leaving a fair profit from fifty to 1st added, in currency, at which rate they yield nearly
Nine per Cent. upon the Investment.
The Bonds, authorized by Act of Congress, are issued only as the work progresses, and to the full amount only as the Bonds granted by the Government are earned, that is, after the road is completed, equipped, and in operation 40 miles, when $1,600,000 of Government subsidies, and a like amount of stock—nearly or quite worth more than three times the amount of Bonds—are earned, and delivered to the trustees.
The agreement of the Company to pay principal and interest of their Bonds in gold, being made under the Special Act of Congress, and the Company pledging and enforcing contracts to pay gold, is legally binding upon them, and the Bonds are held in all the States where no such legislative sanction exists.
In the sale of these Bonds we recommend them as the Central Pacific Company offer an unusual degree of security, and a rate of interest
Having carefully investigated the resources, progress and prospects of the Central Pacific, the value of the Company's assets, we confidently recommend the Bonds to Capitalists, Institutions, and others, as an eminently sound, safe and reliable investment, and as a most desirable form of permanent investment.
Conversions of Government Securities into CENTRAL PACIFIC FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS now realize for the holders about
TWELVE PER CENT. ADVANTAGE,
with the same rate of interest.
For sale by Banks and Bankers generally, of whom descriptive Pamphlets and Maps can be obtained, and by
FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and Dealers in
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AND
Financial Agents of the C. P. RR. Co.
NO. 5 NASSAU ST., N. Y.
N. B.—All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold; Deposits and Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others, received on favorable terms. ws

ISAIAH WOODBURY,
DEALER IN
PAINTS AND VARNISHES,
Seals Foot, Tanners, Lard,
Whale and Sperm
OILS.
Naval Stores and Petroleum,
St. Louis Lead and Oil Company's
CASTOR OIL,
In Banker's Patent 5 and 10 Gallon Cans.
NEWFOUNDLAND OIL CO.'S CELEBRATED
Cod Liver Oil,
WARRANTED PERFECTLY PURE
ISAIAH WOODBURY,
SOLE AGENT,
26 DEY STREET.
NEW YORK.



THE FIRST PREMIUM Of a Silver Medal WAS AWARDED TO BARRETT'S HAIR RESTORATIVE By the N. H. State Agricultural Society, at its Fair, holden in Nashua, Sept. 20, 1866.
BARRETT'S
Vegetable Hair Restorative
Restores Gray Hair to its Natural Color; promotes the growth of the Hair; changes the scurf to their original organic action; eradicates Dandruff and Humors; prevents Falling Out of Hair; is a superior Dressing. It contains no injurious ingredients, and is the most popular and reliable article throughout the East, West, North and South.
J. R. BARRETT & CO., Proprietors,
MANCHESTER, N. H.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.
R. E. SELLERS & CO.
GENERAL AGENTS, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
PARK & BRILL,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
ws

HORSES,
CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES,
Of the very best for Hire, at
HOWARD'S LIVERY STABLE.
First street, near Monongahela House.
Great attention paid to buying and selling Horses. Horses kept at Livery.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL
Insurance Company,
OF THE CITY OF ALLEGHENY.
Office in the ALLEGHENY TRUST CO.'S BUILDING, DIAMOND, opposite City Hall.
☞ FIRE INSURANCE ONLY. ☜
W. W. MARTIN, President.
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DIRECTORS:
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LIFE INSURANCE.
Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL.....$1,800,000.
PURELY MUTUAL.
DIVIDENDS FIFTY PER CENT.
All the surplus, divided among the Policy holders every year. Policies issued on all the new tables. Blank forms and all information furnished gratis on application to the subscriber, and insurers are invited to call and have their policies registered at this Agency.
F. Le MOYNE, M. D., Agent,
ws No. 94 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

MONONGAHELA
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PITTSBURGH. INCORPORATED 1856.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....$500,000.
CASH.....175,000.
Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.
Office: No. 98 WATER STREET.
DIRECTORS.
Wm. A. Caldwell, Jas. A. Hutchison.
Jno. McDevitt, William Rea,
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S. H. Palmer, D. S. H. Gilmore,
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OF PITTSBURGH.
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Office, No. 92 WATER STREET, Spang, Chalfant & Co.'s Warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.
Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and whose business is

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

UNITED STATES COURT.

Sentences in the cases of Johnson, Black and Myers, the Counterfeiters.

In the United States District Court yesterday morning, Judge McCandless passed sentence upon Black, Myers and Johnson, the three counterfeiters who were tried and convicted at the August term of the Court.

Robert Black, of Fayette county, was first called up for sentence. Mr. Lynn, counsel for the defense, said that there were two indictments against Black, and up to Thursday last they had found nothing that would warrant the making of a motion for a new trial. In reference to the indictment on the information made by Walters, wherein he was charged with passing a counterfeit ten dollar bill, it had been understood since the trial that Walters had acknowledge to Squire Conn that he had sworn falsely. In view of these matters he thought the sentence should be postponed.

Judge McCandless remarked that he only intended to sentence the prisoner on one indictment at present, and sentence upon the other would be deferred.

Black was then asked if he had anything to say, and replied that he was entirely innocent of the charge preferred against him. He was considerably agitated and shed tears.

Judge McCandless told the prisoner that there was evidence that he was connected with a gang of counterfeiters, and was the only one that the Government had yet succeeded in convicting from that part of the country. The crime of counterfeiting was a serious crime and Congress had given a wide range to the judicial authorities in the matter, allowing a fine of $5,000 and *seven* years imprisonment.

Black said he had a wife and two children dependent on his labor for support, and could not pay a heavy fine like that.

His Honor said that it was a very unpleasant duty for him to perform to sentence his fellow citizen to imprisonment, but his duties to the Government and the public required that it should be done, for this organized system of counterfeiting must be suppressed. There might be some mitigating circumstances in the case, and with this view the sentence would be made lighter than it would otherwise have been. The prisoner was then sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000 and undergo an imprisonment of five years in the Western Penitentiary.

Sentence on the other indictment was suspended.

Alfred Myers, of Pithole, was then called up to be sentenced. In answer to a question of the Judge, he said he had nothing to say. Judge McCandless said to the prisoner that he was past the middle age, and evidently had been connected with an extensive band of counterfeiters who had been operating in Pithole and the oil region. His Honor had no feelings about Myers' guilt, for he had had a fair trial, and no undue influence had been exerted in the minds of the jury. If it were not for the fact that the defendant was advanced in years a more severe sentence would be imposed. The defendant was then sentenced to pay a fine of $3,000 and to undergo an imprisonment of seven years in the Western Penitentiary. In default of payment of the fine and costs of the prosecution the other indictment was suspended by the court.

The case of William Johnson, of Altoona, was the last disposed of. He said that he protested his entire innocence of the charge upon which he had been tried.

His Honor replied that Johnson had had a fair trial, and had been defended with uncommon ability by his counsel. Judge McCandless said that since he had been upon the bench he had not seen a case tried with more ability; his convictions were that the defendant was guilty, and a jury of twelve had so decided. Johnson was a member of a gang of counterfeiters, and stood next to the manufacturers of the counterfeit notes; he was a man who bought the money and sold it by wholesale, and a man of this kind was one of the most dangerous of counterfeiters.

Counterfeiting was a great fraud upon the people as well as the Government, and it not only operated against the holder but tended to destroy confidence in the Government. The Government had to make this kind of currency and was bound to protect it as much as possible. To do this the laws were necessarily very stringent, and so Congress had imposed a severe penalty. The defendant was then sentenced to pay a fine of $5,000 and undergo seven years imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary.

The prisoners were placed in the custody of Marshal Rowley and taken to the Penitentiary yesterday afternoon.

The First Street Outrage---Arrest of a Suspected Party.

The police, who have been actively engaged for the past few days in searching for the miscreants who robbed and outraged the person of Miss Kate Waldron on Sunday night, have arrested Alexander M. Haight, mate of the steam tug Dick Fulton No. 3, on suspicion of being one of the parties. The facts which led to his arrest are for substance as follows: Chief of Police Scott called upon Miss Waldron, and in conversation with her she stated that after she left Christ Church, she came to a street upon which she could not recollect, and a narrow railway. She also stated that there was a drug store on one corner. Chief Scott, presuming that it was St. Clair street, called at Supe's drug store, and ascertained from one of the clerks that a young woman had been seen standing at the corner on the night in question conversing with two men, and a further investigation showed that Haight was one of the men alluded to. The Chief proceeded to the boat, which was lying in the Allegheny river, near the Suspension bridge, and arrested Haight, and upon beholding him of the charge against him he became excited and denied emphatically that he had left the boat during the night, but afterwards admitted that he had been in another part of the city. The Chief informed him that he must accompany him to Mr. Fitzsimmon's house, and in case Miss Waldron did not identify him he would be discharged. Haight demurred, but finally consented to do so, and when brought face to face with Miss Waldron she fainted, and upon being stated in the most positive manner that he was one of the party who induced her to enter the carriage, Haight denied the charge, but the evidence being against him he was taken to the watch house, where he yet remains. He is a tall, well-formed man, apparently about thirty-five years of age, dark hair and eyes, and wears a full beard. He declines to converse on the subject, and will probably have a hearing to-day.

Fatal Accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

On Thursday evening, about six o'clock, as the Philadelphia Express train East was descending a heavy grade near Hillside Station-sixty miles from this city, the Engineer discovered a man walking on the track a short distance ahead of the train. He immediately sounded the signal to "down brakes," but before the train could be stopped, the engine struck the man, knocking him from the track. The train was stopped and the injured man carried to a house in the neighborhood, where he was identified as Bernard Baissel, a well-known citizen of Birmingham. It appears that the accident was the result of his own carelessness in walking on the track. Medical assistance was procured, but he lingered in great agony until eleven o'clock, when he expired. The deceased, who was about sixty years of age, left this city a few days ago to visit a relative in Birmingham, and afterwards concluded to go to Hillside. He was formerly Superintendent of the Birmingham Passenger Railway, and had previously been connected with the line of omnibusses which ran upon that route. Yesterday his son-in-law, Mr. Philip Nusser, of Lawrenceville, visited Hillside, and brought the body to Birmingham for interment.

Fatal Accident.—Yesterday afternoon, Hugh Stewart, a carpenter residing on Robinson street, near Darragh street, Allegheny, while engaged in working at Graff & Bennett's rolling mill, at Girty's Run, in Shaler township, fell of a scaffold some forty-five feet high and was instantly killed. The body was brought to Allegheny in the Sharpsburg accommodation train on the West Pennsylvania Railroad, and the Coroner notified, who will hold an inquest this morning. The deceased was about fifty years of age, a widower, and leaves a daughter fourteen years old.

Health Report.—Dr. McCandless, Physician to the Board of Health, reports the number of deaths for the week ending on the 1st inst., at seventeen, of which eight were children under one year. The following were the causes: Cholera infantum, four; pneumonia, two; disease of brain, two; adynamia, one; consumption, one; diptheria, one; whooping cough, one; marasmus, one; diarrhœa, one; still born, one; poisoning, one; ulceration of the bowels, one.

Opera House.—Notwithstanding the heavy rain last evening, a large and appreciative audience was in attendance at the Opera House, it being the occasion of Miss Thompson's first benefit during her present engagement. The beneficiary appeared in both pieces, her rendition of Margery, in the Rough Diamond, being particularly acceptable. Miss Thompson's talents are of a versatile character, and she plays everything she undertakes in a finished manner. A good Saturday night's bill is announced for this evening, and a grand family matinee will be given this afternoon.

Pocket Picking.—A lady while making purchases in the Allegheny Market House, yesterday morning, was robbed of her pocket book, containing nine dollars. She felt a hand in her pocket, but she was in a crowd at the time, and before she could extricate herself her money had disappeared. The operator was undoubtedly a female, as there were no men in the vicinity at the time.

Bookstore Robbed.—On Thursday night the bookstore of Dr. John W. Pittock, on Fifth street, was entered and robbed of twenty dollars in money and a quantity of base ball equipments. The thieves effected an entrance to the cellar and from thence to the store above. Several boys were arrested yesterday on suspicion, but there being sufficient evidence against them they were discharged.

Assisting a Friend.—On Thursday night, Frank Dill, formerly a member of Mayor Morrison's night police force, was detected while in the act of opening the door of a cell in the Allegheny watch house, in order to release a friend who had been arrested on a trifling charge. Frank was placed in an adjoining cell, and in the morning was fined ten dollars and costs.

The Cotton Mills.—The strike among the employees of the Cotton Mills in Allegheny, is about ended, and the girls have generally returned to their duties. A few weavers have refused to go to work at the reduced prices, but their places are being rapidly supplied by others.

Criminal Court.

John Flinn was indicted for committing an assault and battery upon the person of John C. Minnahan. A charge of surety was also preferred by the same prosecutor. The jury found a verdict of guilty in the assault and battery case, and the Court sentenced the defendant to pay the costs and a fine of five dollars. The surety charge was dismissed at the cost of the prosecutor.

John L. Hagar, of the Fourth ward, was charged with selling liquor on Sunday. The jury found a verdict of not guilty, and the defendant was discharged.

Sarah Paterson, Jane Johnson and John Peterson were placed on trial on an indictment for assault and battery, based on an information by John Lappin.

The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, the defendant to pay the costs.

John Henderson was tried on a charge of assault and battery preferred by Christine Collins. The parties reside in Elizabeth, and the suit was the result of a quarrel between their families. Jury out.

The Semple Property.

We of Pittsburgh who know better than other people what it is to get away from our soot and sulphur and the smoky air so peculiarly our own, must not overlook the fact that on Saturday afternoon the lots comprising the above mentioned beautiful spot will be offered on the ground at public sale. The fine mansion and ground at public sale. The fine mansion and ground as may be required for comfortable such ground as may be required for comfortable use will be sold first offered, afterwards the lots will be sold about one-quarter acre each. Remember how fast the beautiful sites near our city are being taken up and bear in mind that every chance to secure a comfortable building everything is pleasant both in location and neighborhood are becoming rare and very few. A ride among our suburbs in any direction presents many attractive sites, but when everything is considered, this locality has special charms which but few others possess. It requires but a short time to reach it, and when there, it is real country, and beautiful country too. And more than this, it is very easy to get there. It is surrounded by handsome villas and inhabited by cultivated and refined people. The water is beyond compare, the situation choice, and the neighborhood free from any annoyance or nuisance. We feel confident no party purchasing will repent of so doing and we hope every lot will be sold as they should and will be if properly explained.

J. Fenswanger & Co.'s Grand Opening Day—Monday, September 9th.

The extensive Emporium of Fashion, as it relates to millinery goods, of Messrs. J. Fenswanger & Co., No. 55 Market street, between Third and Fourth streets, will undoubtedly be thronged with visitors on next Monday, which is set down for the "opening day" for the fall season of 1867. We dropped in by chance yesterday afternoon, and really the scene suggests to our mind an autumnal bower. The rare hue of the flowers—soft, mellow and warm—showing the most skillful manipulation in manufacture and extraordinary research in matters. There is a new touch everywhere in our highest admiration. In ribbons the stock is complete in every detail, embracing every shade which art has been able to produce, and every grade of fabric that the manufacturers have produced. Hats are variously ornamented with showy patterns, and the watered ribbons are unusually fine. But we were especially attracted to the bonnet department in which we found no less than eighteen different patterns of bonnets and hats, which outvie in perfection anything we have ever before been so fortunate as to closely inspect. In this line the novelties was a Mauve Royal Velvet and White Satin. Surface trimming and curtain was a reverse pleating of velvet and satin, with a band, velvet loop and white ribbon, with fancy flowers on the outside, and velvet ties with, broad white lace completed the trimming. Another very attractive bonnet was made of Blue Royal Velvet, with full pleating for curtain and white and blue feathers for the face trimming. A novel hat of blue velvet edged with white lace, and a gilt fastening on the outside added materially to the beauty of this article. Still another bonnet of black velvet, with a curtain of white and black fancy feathers, was greatly admired. There were others even more splendid, including a bridal bonnet of pure white material, which was completely rich. The stock in millinery goods includes every conceivable variety, to describe, which would require more space than we can spare to-day. We are satisfied from the display of goods we saw that Messrs. J. Benswanger & Co. can succes fully compete with any Eastern house in millinery goods, and we take pleasure in directing the attention of the millinery trade generally to this establishment as being one that is eminently worthy of the most liberal patronage, for the reason that in the quality and character of their goods they can be relied upon as reliable superiority to be seen, and in price no other house here or elsewhere can outdo it in reasonableness. We hope our lady readers will bear in mind the opening, and fail to attend the "opening" on next Monday.

The Pittsburgh Base Ball Headquarters and Ball Players' Emporium, Pittock's, O. P. P. O. The new Regulation Ball, the Atlantic; also, the Bounding Rock, Champion, Young American, Rock of Ages, Red Stocking, Live Oak, Eagle man, Eagle and Star Balls. Also, Bats, Bases, Belts, Caps, Score Books, Foul Flags, Shoes, with and without patent spikes, Hill's Spring Bats, Pitty's celebrated Spring Fine Bats and the New York Swamp Willow Bat.

Discharge From the Ear.

I have been suffering from boyhood with a discharge from my ears which has resisted all medical aid until a month ago. I applied to Dr. Aborn, No. 134 Smithfield street, whose treatment has cured me.

Geo. Miller.
Williamsburgh, Pa.

From Esquire A. B. Stevenson, Magistrate at Birmingham.

To the Public.—I certify that I had been severely afflicted for years with catarrh of the Head, Bronchitis, Heaviness in the Chest, and Impaired Hearing. In this deplorable state I was induced by professional friends to apply to Dr. Aborn, at 134 Smithfield street. In ten days after commencing his treatment, I am most happy to acknowledge that I have almost *entirely* recovered from every symptom which I had so long suffered. My hearing also is almost *entirely restored* to its original acuteness as the fruit of his skilled and scientific treatment.

A. B. Stevenson.

Something New.—The rapid advancement of the arts and sciences is scarcely realized except by the ardent students and lovers of progress. For instance, petrifications of wood and even human bodies is a fact in history, arising from natural causes; but to convert pasteboard into stubborn surface more impervious than the natural state remained for J. Newton Peirce to discover. The Liquid Slating for walls of schoolrooms makes a more durable blackboard than any previously used. The surface as well as the slates of all sizes and forms are kept for sale by F. G. Reineman, Bookseller and Stationer, 112 Third street, Pittsburgh, as may be seen in our advertising columns.

5,000 New and Choice Stereoscopic Views, just received at the Pittsburgh Stereoscope Emporium, Pittock's, O. P. P. O., including a choice selection of the Paris Exposition, Slamy's "Italien" Alpine Club, Wilson's Photographs, and Fenn, Percy, Pittock's Colored Groups, Scotch and Continental, English Scenery, and a full line of American Views; also a large assortment of views in and around Pittsburgh and Allegheny City.

See the Fall Styles at Spence's Fashionable Cloak and Mantilla Emporium, No. 73 Market street.

What the Press Say.

It seems that the editorial profession have been testing the merits of Mishler's Celebrated Herb Bitters, and we have been permitted to read some of the certificates they have given in support of its virtues. Many of these letters are quite voluminous and were written by journalists whose names are widely known, and who enjoy the esteem and confidence of the people. There appears to be only one opinion in regard to Mishler's celebrated Herb Bitters, and it is that this medicine is one of the most invaluable remedies ever discovered for preventing sickness by being used as a tonic, and as a positive curative for all forms of Dyspepsia. Costiveness, Acidity of the Stomach, Impurity of the Blood, Liver Complaint, etc. The proofs of the marvellous cures performed by these Bitters are so many and so positive in character that nothing need be said in regard to them by us, any further than to allude to the fact, and to say that they are within every one's reach who may desire to see them. These Bitters are manufactured from herbs possessing the rarest medicinal virtues, and it has never been known to fail in curing such affections as it is designed to do, when it has been taken according to the directions of Dr. Mishler, and which accompany each bottle. In indorsing these Bitters, the press has simply performed its duty to the public at large, and its opinion is backed by the whole medical faculty of the country that these Bitters constitute the great Household Remedy of the Age. Messrs. Lehnbeck & Holton are the managers of the Branch House in this city, located at No. 26 Market street. For sale by all druggists. See advertisement in another column.

No room for doubt of the Indian Herb Doctor, of 194 Liberty street. I have had the heart and liver complaint for two years; have tried a host of doctors in the city and could get no relief until I met with the Indian Herb Doctor, from which I am recovering fast; have gained seven pounds of flesh in four weeks and still mending.

I have been under the treatment of thirteen physicians for a chronic disease. They all failed to cure me. The Indian Herb Doctor has cured me in two weeks.

James Moore,
Horners's Row.

Jason Wields, Baldwin township, Allegheny county, cured of consumption.

Mrs. J. Knox cured of dyspepsia. Boyle street, Allegheny.

I could not walk for many years except on my hands and feet. I am a perfect cripple. I can now walk and work as well as ever. Cured by the Indian Herb Doctor.

J. A. Pizer, Duquesne.

From a Lumber Merchant.—Indian Herb Doctor—*Dear Sir:* This is to certify that my wife has been afflicted for a long time with dyspepsia and General Disability. She is now cured. When the value of your medicine becomes known, few will live without it.

E. L. Jones,
Duquesne Borough.

The Cheapest Dry Goods in the State.—To obtain the *cheapest dry goods* in the State, it is only necessary to go at once to the cheapest dry goods store extant—Messrs. J. M. Burchfield & Co., No. 87 Market street, who are disposing of their stock at extremely low prices, preparatory to opening the Fall Invoices next week.

The only fashionable styles in the city are at Spence's Cloak and Mantilla Emporium, No. 73 Market street.

Another Remarkable and Speedy Recovery.

The following additional testimony to the efficacy of Dr. Aborn's treatment has been handed us for publication:

I have been afflicted with an affection of the throat and chest and pain in the side, accompanied by a constant cough, for eighteen months. My friends believed that I had the consumption, and acting upon the advice of one of them I applied to Dr. Aborn three weeks ago, and placed myself under his care. I gradually grew better, and am to-day quite restored to health and vigor. The cure has been a remarkable one, and I take pleasure in recommending other sufferers to call at once upon Dr. Aborn.

Thomas S. Speakman,
Lock No. 1, Monongahela River.

Every Lady Suited at Spence's Fashionable Cloak and Mantilla Emporium, No. 73 Market street.

Improve the Opportunity.

Messrs. Reineman, Myran & Siedle, No. 59 Fifth street, (their temporary location,) are disposing of a very valuable and choice stock of jewelry, plate, watches, etc., preparatory to removing into their new and elegant building now erected upon the site of their old stand. The opportunity that is now afforded to make desirable purchases in jewelry, &c., will not last beyond a few days longer, and, therefore those who want to obtain the bargains should take immediate advantage of it.

Paris, London and New York Styles at Spence's Fashionable Cloak and Mantilla Emporium, No. 73 Market street.

"Could I forget
What I have been,
What I am destined to."

You once had a fine head of hair, which from disease or neglect turned grey and fell out. You cannot probably forget that. You are destined to wear a wig the rest of your life. You will have to bear that.

Had you used "Barrett's" Vegetable Hair Restorative" these evils would have been spared you. Other people will probably profit by your misfortune and use the proper remedy in time—this Restorative is the most elegant toilet dressing and renewer in existence.

Stationery, Pocket Books, Albums, Etc., at Hogle & Chambers, No. 74 Fifth street.

Boots, Shoes, Dry Goods, Carpets, &c.—Notices at private sale, day and evening, at auction prices, at the Mammoth Emporium of Smithson, Palmer & Co., 55 and 57 Fifth street.

Dry Goods, Dry Goods.—Prints, Ginghams, Muslins, Checks, Ticking, &c., &c., at reduced prices, on the Northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets. C. Hanson Love & Bro.

Pennsylvania Livery and Sale Stable.—We are gratified at being able to inform the public, generally, that some enterprising gentlemen have just erected, at Nos. 139 and 140 Pennsylvania avenue, a commodious and splendidly arranged livery and sale stables, which is now under the personal control and direction of Mr. Wm. Ward, an experienced gentleman in these matters. There is now on hand a choice lot of Horses, Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, &c., for hire, and private families will be furnished with the safest horses and most elegant turnouts. Horses are kept at livery by the day, week, month and year, and groomed and provided for in the most careful manner. Hearses and carriages are always in readiness for funerals on the most reasonable terms, and the stable is kept open day and night throughout the year.

Card to the Public.—The attention of our readers is directed to the card of Mr. E. R. McGregor, in another column.

Base Ball! Base Ball!! Base Ball!!!—Hogle & Chambers, No. 74 Fifth street, next door to the Allegheny office, have only place in Pittsburgh where Base Ball Clubs can procure complete outfits at the *most reasonable rates*. All the different styles and varieties in everything pertaining to our great National Game of Base Ball.

Books, Newspapers, Periodicals, &c., at the Iron City Emporium of Hogle & Chambers, No. 74 Fifth street.

Elegant and Desirable Styles just coming in at Spence's Fashionable Cloak and Mantilla Emporium, No. 73 Market street.

Attention, Ladies! The New Stock En Route!—Messrs J. M. Burchfield & Co., No. 87 Market street, well known as the *cheapest* dry goods dealers in the "Iron City," will receive their new and extensive fall stock of Poplins, Alapacas, Mohair, Merino, and other dry goods on next Monday, September 9th. Call and examine.

Petrolio-Calcium Gas.

This gas of matchless brilliancy and extraordinary cheapness, manufactured under patents recently issued, is rapidly finding its way into the public favor. The Petrolio-Calcium Gas Company of Wheeling, West Va., are prepared to introduce it into cities, villages, hotels, depots, saloons, private dwellings, etc., upon very reasonable terms, and is endorsed by everybody who has seen it as the most desirable, cheap and wonderfully brilliant illuminating gas extant. By the tests to which it has been put in various places, it is found to be the best that can be made, and we are not at all surprised to learn that it is meeting with a great demand. The facts in relation to this new process may be gleaned from an advertisement in another column.

Housekeeping Goods.—Table Linens, Napkins, Bleached and Unbleached Sheetings, Towelings, &c., on the north side of Fourth street, and Market streets. C. Hanson Love & Bro.

Ætna Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., E. A. Bulkely President; T. C. Enders, Secretary. Assets, $7,000,000. Income for the year ending July 1st, 1867, $4,-067,022 35. Number of policies issued during the same period, 15,663. Pittsburgh branch office, No. 59 Fourth street, Burke's Buildings, D. P. Chapman, Manager. Agents wanted.

Alpacas, Alpacas.—Now open, an entire new stock at low prices, on the Northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets. C. Hanson Love & Bro.

White Goods, White Goods.—Plaid, Barred and Striped Jaconets, Cambrics, Nainsooks, Swiss Muslins, &c., on the north-east corner of Fourth and Market streets. C. Hanson Love & Bro.

Eye Ear, Throat, Lung, Chest Diseases, Catarrh.

Successfully treated by Dr. Aborn, 134 Smithfield street. A book by mail 50 cents.

Martyrs to Carelessness.—If all the teeth that have been ruined by neglect could be strung together, they would reach thrice round the world. They may have been spoiled past recovery, but there is no excuse for them when the same thing is now offered to the afflicted as an absolute safeguard against dental decay in existence, but there is no apology for it now. Fragrant Sozodont, a scientific and wonderfully septic dentrifice, as certainly protects the teeth against decay, as oil prevents steel from rusting, or water arrests the progress of fire.

Mtns

Godfrey & Clark manufacture the best paper sacks in the United States for putting up flour, corn meal, &c. Call and see them. Warehouse, No. 357 Liberty street.

Desirable Property in Collins Township, Adjoining Lawrenceville, at Auction.

On Saturday, September 7th, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, on the premises will be sold 12 acres of Ground, being the property of Mrs. Margaret G. Semple, the improvements on which are a two-story brick dwelling house, containing 9 rooms, with porches front and back. Also, stable, carriage-house, out buildings, and 2 two-storied buildings for gardener and driver. On the grounds are beautifully arranged water works, with cistern, springs, pumps, &c., and ornamented trees and shrubbery, gravel walks, &c. Will be sold as a whole or in lots, to suit purchasers. Title indisputable.

Terms—One-fourth cash, balance in four equal annual payments, secured by bond and mortgage, purchaser to pay title papers and stamps.

Plans can be seen at the office of E. S. Hanna, M. D., Lawrenceville; at the office of Messrs. D. W. & A. S. Bell, No. 144 Fourth street, or

Smithson, Palmer & Co., Auctioneers,
55 and 57 Fifth street.

Growing Reputation.

If the entire correspondence from South America, Central America and the West Indies, received by Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, during the last twelve months, were published at length it would probably be considered one of the most extraordinary collections of appobatory testimony on record. The letters, written in every variety of style, and emanating from individuals of almost every class, are, nevertheless, all of the same tenor. Physicians, priests, merchants, planters, military officers, artisans, lawyers, &c., tell one story, admitting, without reserve or qualification, that the tonics heretofore in use in those regions have been generally and justly superseded by Hostetter's Bitters.

The confidence manifested by the people of these countries might be fairly called enthusiastic. Yet these are not the only tokens of the growing popularity of

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

The foreign orders for the article from Europe, Australia, New Zealand, China, Japan, East Indies, Cape of Good Hope, Sandwich Islands, &c., have been heavier than at any former period.

As an antidote to malaria, a stomachic and general invigorant they all testify to its remarkable efficacy.

MARRIED:

LYSLE—HASLEN—On Thursday afternoon, September 5, 1867, by Rev. J. B. Bittinger, at the residence of the bride's father, ADDISON LYSLE, of Allegheny city, and Miss ANNIE HASLEN, of Hayesville.

TRAVELLI—TIERS—In Philadelphia, on Tuesday evening 3d inst., by Rev. Thomas Thorn, M., JOHN L. TRAVELLI, of Pittsburgh, and Miss MARY F., daughter of Arundius Tiers, Esq., of Philadelphia.

DIED:

FREW—On Thursday evening, 5th inst., at 9 o'clock, WILLIAM FREW, in the forty-ninth year of his age.

Funeral will take place on SUNDAY, 8th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his residence in Union township. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

PEARSON—On Thursday evening, September 5, at Lawrenceville, MARY FLORENCE, daughter of Wm. M. and Annie Pearson, aged two years and ten months.

Funeral will take place from residence of G. R. Pearson, Chestnut street, Lawrenceville, at 10 o'clock this morning.

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE WE WILL CONTINUE TO

CONVERT THE 7 3-10'S INTO THE

New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
Bankers,

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets,

Buy and Sell at Market Rates, all Descriptions of

Government Securities

SEVEN THIRTIES, ALL ISSUES,
CONVERTED INTO
FIVE TWENTIES
AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

☞Bonds on hand for Delivery.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Friday Evening, September 6th, 1867.

The local money market, it is safe to say, is in quite an easy time. Large amounts of capital that were put into Governments when these securities were comparatively low, have been released lately at a good profit on the investment. These amounts are seeking investment in less fluctuating values, such as mortgages and time bills, accompanied with some substantial collaterals. Considerable sums of money have quite lately been placed in this way.

Stocks here hold about the same quotations they have done for the past three months. Exchange Bank is offered at 65½, against 65 bid; Citizen's, 63½; M. & M. National, 65; Allegheny National, 57½; Bank of Pittsburgh, 64½; German National, 154½. Some of the miscellaneous stocks may be quoted as follows: Western Insurance Company, 38; Citizens' Insurance, 40; Monongahela Insurance, 25; Allegheny Suspension Bridge, 44; Monongahela Bridge, 37½; Pittsburgh City, 68, 80; Pittsburgh Gas Company, 75½; German Insurance Company, 22, Birmingham Gas Company, 29. The cheaper railway stocks have remained quiet during the past six months. Allegheny Valley is without any definite market value—the last sale we heard of was 13½. Connelleville is neglected, and no transactions to establish any present value to this stock. The oils are very quiet. Triumph is held too high to suit purchasers. Large blocks of this stock could be sold at about 1½ a share, but the yield of the property of this Company is so enormous that holders are encouraged with their investment, and feel that there may be something good yet come out of this stock.

—There is hardly any notable change in the New York quotations of governments. The report to Messrs. McVay & Co. shows the following prices:

U. S. 6s 1881	
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, January and July	
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, May and November	
December Compounds, 1864	
August 7-30s	
June 7-30s	
July 7-30s	
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth and Wood streets, quote United States securities in New York up to noon to-day as follows:

U. S. 6s 1881	
5-20s, 1862	
1864	
1865	
10-40s	
5-20s, 1865, (January and July)	
1867	
June 7-30s	
July 7-30s	
December Compounds, 1864	
Gold	
1867	
New 5-20s	

—Adams Railway list shows more firmness, and higher prices within the past few days have been realized on most of the speculative favorites. We quote from Mr. Bryan's list:

Michigan Southern	
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad	
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad	
Erie Railroad	
Chicago & Northwestern Railroad	

The following are the quotations for the dates mentioned at the New York Stock Board:

	Sept. 4.	Sept. 3.	Sept. 2.
Canton Company	47	47	47
Pacific Mail	145	144	144
New York Central	97½	97½	97½
Erie	70	70½	70½
Hudson River	126½	125¾	124½
Reading	100	100	100
Michigan Central	110	109¾	110
Michigan Southern	93	93	93
Illinois Central	120¾	119½	119½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	93	93	93
Northwestern	32½	32½	32½
Northwestern preferred	70½	70½	70½
Rock Island and Pacific	104½	103¾	103½
Fort Wayne	100	100	100

—Under a more active speculative demand, and a full average customs call, the price of gold has been decidedly firmer. The offerings have been lighter. Several of the "short" operators have been buying in. The export inquiry has been quite limited. The Scotia carried off $114,500. From the September debt statement it appears that the Treasury coin balance on hand on the 1st of August, had, on Monday at $101,263,020, of which $15,462,700 belonged to private depositors, who hold gold certificates issued by the Sub-Treasury here to that amount, leaving $85,800,320 in coin in the absolute ownership of the Department, against $83,447,214 on the 1st of August, showing a gain of $2,353,106 in the portion of the reserve actually belonging to the Government. The customs at the New York port on Tuesday yielded $496,457, making the total thus far this week $1,021,000, and for the month to the 4th $1,-

—S. S. Bryan, Broker in bonds, stocks and real estate, Apollo Building, Fourth street. Mortgages bought and sold. Orders for the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds executed in New York and Philadelphia at the rates of commission current in those cities.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

Office of the Pittsburgh Commercial, } Saturday, September 7, 1867. }

Business—The market since our last is very active. The sales of crude were the largest we have reported for a long time. Of course several thousand barrel lots were resales, the present purchaser paying a small advance. Sales were reported of 5,000 barrels bulk was made at 19c. This same oil was sold by the present purchaser at 19c ₱ gallon, the seller, yesterday, realizing a clear profit of 19c ₱ gallon, besides the use of the tanks. The same yesterday, were 30,450 barrels. The market ruled altogether in favor of holders. From Oil City we have no change to report. Prices are very firm and strong for the article. The latest received from the head waters of the Allegheny reported heavy rains. The sales of crude that came under our notice were 30,450 barrels.

Transactions in Crude.

3,000 bbls bulk, all 1867, B O, 13½c.
3,000 bbls bulk, all 1867, B O, 13½c.
1,000 bbls bulk, all 1867, B O, 13½c.
4,000 bbls bulk, all 1867, the difference paid in cash, 12c
2,000 bbls bulk, previous to April, 1868, B O, 13½c.
3,000 bbls bulk, March and April, 1868, B O, 13½c.
3,500 bbls bulk, September 30 days, B O, 13½c.
2,000 bbls bulk, September and October, B O, 13½c.
1,000 bbls bulk, October and November, B O, 13½c.
2,000 bbls bulk, September and October, 12½c.

Sales of Spot Oil.

1,500 bbls bulk on spot, 12c.
1,000 bbls bulk on spot, 13c.
2,000 bbls bulk on spot, 13c.
2,000 bbls bulk on spot, 13½c.
180 bbls bulk on spot, 13c.
150 bbls bulk on spot, 13c.
100 bbls bulk Smith's Ferry, 12½c.

Refined—The market was very much excited. Holders were asking large figures. The European news continues very favorable for holders, who will, without doubt, make good use of the same. The regular telegraph reported the Antwerp market at 54½ francs ₱ 100 kilos. Sales reported 55 barrels. The Liverpool market was quoted at 17 pence, a further advance. The reported sales were 1,000 bbls, as follows: 500 bbls of regular, Philadelphia immediate, 39c per gal; 500 bbls, Standard White, deliverable in Philadelphia, B. O.; 500 bbls, November, 500 bbls do December, and 500 bbls do January, 1868, at 34c; 1,000 bbls do November, December and January, 1868, at 36c per gal; 500 bbls, October, Standard White, Philadelphia, 33½c; sales 500 bbls September, free on cars at works, at 28c per gal.

Oil Shipped East from Duquesne Depot.

Waring & King, 115 bbls ref. to Waring, King & Co. Philadelphia.
Thomas & Williams, 106 bbls ref to Waring, King & Co. Philadelphia.
T. K. Cox, 50 bbls ref. to W G Warden, Phila.
Hutchinson Oil Ref. Co, 48 bbls ref. to L Wilcox, Philadelphia.
Brooks, Ballentine & Co, 46 bbls ref, to W G Warden, Phila.
Johnson, Paine & Co, 57 bbls ref, to W Plogan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Clark & Sumner, 521 bbls ref. to P Wright & Sons, Philadelphia.
Lockhart & Frew, 545 bbls ref., Phila.
Weightman & Anderson, 250 bbls ref. to P Wright & Sons, Phila.
J. Benny, Jr, 200 bbls ref. to F A Dilworth & Co, Phila.

Oil City Oil Market.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

Oil City, September 6, 1867.

The market for crude was exceedingly active, and prices very irregular, ranging from $4 25 to $4 50. Sales at Petroleum Center to-day at $4 40.

TOBACCO MARKET.

Office of the Pittsburgh Commercial, } Saturday, Sept. 7, 1867. }

The following are the card prices:

Spun Rolls	75@ 75
Union Twist	75@ 80
Flounders	75@ 80
Twists	60@ 68
Navy	60@ 68
Young America	60@ 70
Diamond Twist	1 00@1 10

Ladies' Twist	$1 15@1 25
Rough & Ready	65@ 70
Scotch Snuff	70@ 80
Copenh'g Snuff	80@ 85
Happee Snuff	70@ 75
Air and Dry	70@ 80
Black Fat	70@ 80

ALE MARKET.

Office of the Pittsburgh Commercial, } Saturday, Sept. 7, 1867. }

X Ale	₱ bbl	$10 00	₱ hf bbl $5 00
X X Ale	₱ "	11 00	₱ " 5 50
India	₱ "	12 00	₱ " 6 00
Porter	₱ "	10 00	₱ " 5 00

Four dollars, in addition to the above price, will be charged for barrels, and three dollars for half barrels, which will be allowed on their return.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.... WEEKLY REVIEW.

Office of the Pittsburgh Commercial, } Friday, September 6, 1867. }

Pig Metal.

The market since our last has presented but few changes, as the sales were small, composed principally of small lots to meet the immediate wants of dealers. Holders, however, were firm, exhibiting no signs of giving way. The stock of metal on hand is not large. The mills are expected to be in full operation before the close of the month, and as soon as this becomes an established fact business will, no doubt, improve. The sales of the different quantities were as follows: Anthracite, 675 tons; Bituminous Coal, smelted, 750 tons; Charcoal, 140 tons; Blooms, 280 tons; total sales Pig Iron, 1,340 tons, Blooms, 280 tons, against 1,682 tons the week previous, being a falling off in metal with an increase in Blooms.

Anthracite.

40 tons Red Shect	$38 00—3 m.
50 " Blackband Foundry No. 1	46 50—4 m.
40 " Anthracite No. 1 Foundry	46 50—4 m.
40 " " No. 2 Foundry	46 50—4 m.
20 " " Low Grade Foundry, 2d quality	44 50—4 m.
20 " " Grey Forge	41 00—5 m.
250 " Mahoning Valley Forge	46 50—4 m.

Bituminous Coal Smelted from L. S. Ore.

100 tons Grey forge at furnace	$38 00—4 m.
100 tons " do	39